THE SPIRIT; being a com reipal graces which adorn the THORNTON. Author of "Di-"Repentance Explained and

LEVI PARSONS. Second TALLED AND RESISTED; nen, and Employment; delivered at College; Spring term, 1890 rof. of Chemistry and Natura

asses and Families, with Four a friend of Youth. THEOLOGY of the Seven ther congenial authors of that d with Biographical Sketches times Marsh, President of the omes Marsh, President of the volumes,—vol. 1st just pub-schess of the Rightcons," and at 2° By the Rev. J. How Creen the things." By Dr. Win, Bas-by CROCKER & BREW.

ONVENTION SERMON

Congregational Ministers of av 29th, 1830. By Heman Amberst College. This day LIAMS, No. 9, Combill. REHOUSE.

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that the Subscriber has been a with the wall annexed of he of Natick, in the county d, testate, and has taken upshoods as the haw directs, upon the estate of the said that the same, and all persons, lied upon to make payment in positif the will annexed.

BOSTON BEODED BE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1830.

VOL. XV.

RELIGIOUS.

CAMBRIDGE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL AND HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

At the late theological examination at Cambridge we were somewhat surprised by the title of the Order of exercises. It was as follows: "Order of Exercises at the ion of the Theological School, HARVARD UNI-

The question immediately occurred, How comes it to pass that this Unitarian Theological School is a part of Harvard University? Was Harvard University founded and endowed by Unitarians for the purper propagating Unitarianism, and are the interests of the University prop-Unitarianism, and are the interests of the University property identified with the interests of this sect ? Surely not. Harvard University was founded by our rigidly Puritan encertors, that it might be the College of the Christian Commonwealth, which they came to establish in this western

Have, then, so decided a majority of the citizens of this monwealth become Unitarians, that Harvard University must be a Unitarian College in order to be the College of

Why then should Harvard University be under an exclusive control of Unitarians, its interests he identified with the interests of Unitarianism, and the College of the Commonwealth, the most ancient and best endowed in America, he made a nurse and fender to a little sectarian seminary? If Unitarians wish for a theological school, they have a perfect right to establish one where and when they please, to endow and maintain it at their own expense, they please, to entire and maintenance they, nor any other sect, have the least right to make Harvard University subservient to sectarian purposes. It is no noble an institution, and was founde with motives and views too elevated,

to be thus cramped and crippled in its operations.

Will not the Hon. President of the University, and his high-minded associat *, feel and acknowledge the correct ness of the principle? And are they not willing to throw of mbrance, which hangs like a mill-stone about the neck of the College, and sucks its blood like a vampire?

Columbia College, in the city of New-York, was founded and endowed entirely by Episcopalians, & was designed from and endowed entirely by Equacopal institution; but recently the trustees of that College, in accordance with the liberal spirit of the times, have thrown down the wall of separation, and elected trustees and lecturers from the other de-nominations in the city. Let a like liberal course be pur-ued by the Corporation of Harvard University, (and they surely are under much stronger obligations to do it, thus the trustees of Columbia College were,) and instead of classes of 50 or 60 they may have classes of 100 or 150; and instead of their patronage being confined to Boston and Salem and a few gentlemen at the south, their halls would be dente from every state and every religious

Throw off the sectorion character of the College, and Cambridge might soon become the Goettingen of America. It is a magnificent design, and whoever executes it will hold a glorious rank among the patrons of literature and the

For the sake of directing the public attention to this important subject, we insert the following extract from the July number of the Spirit of the Pilgrims.

July number of the Spirit of the Pilgrims.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your last, in which you inquire if the time is "ever to come, when the sons of Orthodox parents may safely and properly pursue their education at Harvard College, and it so, what changes are previously to be desired," I observe, negatively, in the language of my former communication, "We do not claim that the College shall become exclusively Orthodox, or wish that it may fall under the entire influence of any one denomination. Unlike those institutions which have been founded by different sects for their own particular use and benefit, Harvard College of the section of the section of their own particular use and benefit, Harvard College. which have been founded by different sects for their own particular use and benefit, Harvard Col-lege is in right, and ought to be in fact, the Col-Lege of the State, where all the religious de-nominations may have an influence, and to which all may send their children, without the danger of their being perverted." With these views, we do not claim that there shall be an entire, or so much as a general change in the present curators and not claim that there shall be an entire, or so much as a general change in the present curators and governors of the institution. But we do claim, to express it all in few words, that the College shall the coll express it all in lew words, that the College shall drop its secturian character—that it shall cease to be a Unitarian College—that important appointments, instead of being confined to a single sect, shall be impartially distributed—that the institution shall no longer be held as the property, and subjected to the entire influence and control, of a single denomination. We claim that it shall be single denomination. We claim that it shall be single denomination. We claim that it shall be placed on such a footing, that Evangelical Christians may be tow their patronage, and greatly increase the number of students, without giving occasion for any to boast, "See how Unitarianism to be such as the property of the populary and how casion for any to boast, "See how Unitarianism prospers! See how popular it is becoming, and how extensively it is likely to prevail!" That such would be the feeling, if not the language, of many, should Orthodox parents now fill up the College with their was, is to me indubitable. By such a procedure, Unitarians would be encouraged, and strengthened, and more than ever determined to carry out the system of exclusion on which they have entered. This consideration proves, that a change in the state of the College is necessary, indispensably necessary, before the patronage or Or-thodox Christians can with safety or propriety be

But what change? In answer to this, I do not feel authorized, nor would it become me, to speak particularly. For your consideration, however, I will suggest two things, in which, as it appears to make the many others with others views I am acme and to many others with whose views I am ac-

In the first place, Let the College, and the Theological School, be entirely separated. If Unitarians wish an institution for the instruction of their ans wish an institution for the instruction of their ministers, we are willing they should have one. But let them take the same means to accomplish their wishes in this respect which other denomina-tions are obliged to take;—let them found it, endow it, and support it. Let them not attach it to a College, instituted and endowed for very different purposes, and attempt to support it by a continued perversion of College instruction and College funds.

The truth is record to the College funds. The truth in regard to the Theological S Cambridge is, that it has no proper foundation of its own. It has derived, and is deriving nearly all its instruction and support from the College. In proof of this, I appeal to one of the publications of

• If any persons entertain doubts as to the character of this school, let them listen to the following language of Mr. Greenwood, sanctioned by the American Unitarian Association. Tract No. 32, p. 18. "The cause of the Cambridge School, and the cause of rational religion and pure Christianity (i. e. Unitarianism) we sincerely hold to be ONE AND THE GAME. The prosperity of the former is intimately, perhaps inseparably, connected with the progress of the latter."

Cambridge," the writer (Rev. F. W. P. Green-wood) observes,

"No permanent provision is yet made for any part of this instruction. Dr. Ware is a professor in the University, and acts as College Chaplain; he cannot, therefore, devote much of his time to the students of the Divinity School. Professor Williard is also a University Professor, and has numerous duties in the College. Professor Norton, (and University Professor) receives \$500 from the Dexter fund, and the rest of his salary from the general at theological funds. Dr. Follen is altogether paid from the College funds, except one hundred and fifty dollars, which comes from the theological funds. Mr. Paltrey is to receive his compensation, of four hundred dollars per annum, from the rents of Divinity Hall. The provision for Mr. Ware's professorship expires in ten years.

It is very desirable that permanent provision should be made for some part of the above instruction, as in that case the general theological funds would be relieved from the dishursement of sums, would be relieved from the dishursement of sums,

would be relieved from the disbursement of sums, which might be applied to the increase of the theological library, the building of houses for the in-structers, and other needful purposes, and more

commonwealth become to be the Conge must be a Unitarian College in order to be the Conge to the Commonwealth? Certainly not. The Unitarians so the Commonwealth? Certainly not. The Unitarians so the Commonwealth? Certainly not. The Unitarians so the state, numbering according to their own account but the state, numbering according to their own account but out 150 congregations and 125 clergymen.

Why then should Harvard University be under the strict. Why then should Harvard University be under the strict. The Unitarians is interest is interest in Boston and the vicinity. But from various causes this source is very uncertain. Two thoughts the source is very uncertain. sand dollars is an ample foundation for one scholar-

There is wanted, also, the sum of twenty thou-and dollars, to free the Divinity Hall from a debt to that amount, for money advanced by the trus-tees, for which interest is now paid."

From this statement it is evident, that the The-chories Sabral at Cambridge could never have

ological School at Cambridge could never have ological School at Cambridge could never have gone into operation at all, nor can it continue in op-eration on its present footing, independent of the instruction and support which it derives from Col-lege. Its situation is such, that College officers and College funds are made, in a great measure to support it. The amount of instruction received and College funds are made, in a great measure to support it. The amount of instruction received from its connection with College could not, on a moderate computation, be provided, short of 3,000 dollars annually, which is the interest of 50,000. Not less than 50,000 dollars of College funds, of public property is thus virtually made over, by the public property, is thus virtually made over, by the existing state of things, to the use and benefit of the Unitarian Theological School. Now these things ought not so to be. And this unwarrantaconnection must be dissolved—this Theologi-School must be cut loose from College, before cal School must be cut loose from College, before the patronage of Evangelical Christians can be extended to it. Why should there be any more connection between Cambridge Theological School and Harvard College, than there is between Ando-ver or Newton theological institutions and Har-vard College? What better right have Unitari-ans to educate their ministers from the avails of public funds, than have the Orthodox Congrega-tionalists or the Baptists?

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

It asks no Patronage from the Civil Power, nor can Persecution destroy it.

The striking passages which follows the from the Rev. Dr. Hummer's Sermon, presched before the Convention of Congregational Ministers in Boston, May 29, 1823.

The kingdom of Christ is so far from being sus-The kingdom of Christ is so far from being sustained and strengthened by the secular arm, that hitherto it has invariably languished when constrained to lean upon the civil power. Perhaps it never received a more terrible shock, than it did on that day, when its holy simplicity was eclipsed by the numbe of Constantine. At Rome, did on that day, when its holy simplicity was eclipsed by the purple of Constantine. At Rome, where pure and undefiled religion once shed abroad its holy light, what is there now but the mere mockery of a name—the blasphenies and mummeries of the man of sin? And in all the states of Europe, where the secular and ecclesiastic powers are united, true religion if not absolutely extinct, is paralyzed and almost stifled by an alliance which she abhors.

The kingdom of Christ is his "church, which he hath purchased with his own blood," and which in its holiest aspirations asks for none but spiritual munitions for its defence. It wants no Jeffries, nor Star Chamber, to enforce its disci-

Jeffries, nor Star Chamber, to enforce its disci-Jeffries, nor Star Chamber, to support its teach-pline—no compulsory tythes to support its teachno military to extend its conquests or guardene its sacred towers. Its preservat do not depend upon bulwarks of stone and mor-tar, nor upon long training in the use of steel and gunpowder. The loyal subjects of Christ's kingthe rage of persecution draws it from their own veins, and then no hero ever watched the crimon ebb with greater composure. Indeed, a very dight acquaintance with the history of Christ's slight acquaintance with the aperture down to the present time, must be sufficient to convince sent time, thus the very means by which the kingdoms one, that the very means by which the kingdoms of this world are upheld and wax strong, are most hostile to the growth and spread of true religion.

The church has always flourished most, when it ing sky has been safer for it, than the ing sky has been safer to it, than the worradiance of any political firmament. How wonderfully has it been purified and enlarged by the fact of persecution! How often have the faithd come up invigorated out of great tribulation, while, on the other hand, they have been all but destroyed by the caresses of kings and parliaments. Thus a bright summer, however delightful to sense, may wither the shrub which had survived the fiercest blasts of winter.

The kingdom of Christ is not like other kings.

The kingdom of Christ is not, like other kingdoms, liable to be subverted by political revolu-It may feel the shock, and often does when human governments are overthrown. But it has already survived hundreds of such convulsions, and will survive many more. That some forms of civil polity are more friendly to religion than others, cannot be questioned; flourished under almost every form. And if the church has sometimes been weakened and depressed, by the springing up of a new power, hostile to her very existence, she has, perhaps, quite as often been a gainer, by the destruction of her enemies and the elevation of her friends. Nor has it seldom happened, when she was giving nt to her darkest forebodings, in the language

the American Unitarian Association. Speaking of the "course of study in the Divinity School at Cambridge," the writer (Rev. F. W. P. Greenng of proud mistress of the world upon her seven hills, never ruled over one quarter of the globe. Nor, is may apprehension, is it at all probable, that any human government will ever become universal. Such an extension of civil and political power, is next to impossible, if not absolutely so, in the nature of things. Wherever the seat of empire might be, all the more distant dwellers upon the face of the earth, would be too far away, either to recognize the authority of the central government, or to receive its protection. Like some yes and unwieldly machine, it would fall to pieces by its own weight. by its own weight.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following table shows the number of mi-nisters, congregations and members of the differ-ent religious denominations in the United States, derived chiefly from the statements in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society We have annexed a column, in which we have assigned to each denomination the population be-

longing to it, according	to the nee	d
which we are able to max- Denominations. Ministers Get Orthodox Congreg 1,000 31- Presbyterians. 1,600 2. Associate Presb. 72 Reformed Dutch. 159 Protestant Episco. 513 German Reformed 120 Evang. Lutheran. 200 Methodost Episco. 1,817 Calvinistic Bap. 2,914 Seventh-day do. 25 Mennonites. 200 Tunkers. 40 Erree-will Baptists. 300	sgre- Communicate or membrases or membrases or membrases of membrases	Pepulation. I 1,200,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 125,000 600,000 450,000 450,000 27 2,500,000 20,000
Christian Society 300 Emancipators 16 Free cummun Bap 30 Quakers of Friends Quakers of Friends Cumberland Presh Unitarians 20 Swedenborgams 20 Shakers 45 a Universalists 150 Roman Catholics 230 Infidels and Noth of	\$60 162 16 300	400 4,000 500 50,000 200,000 200,000 5,000 5,000 150,000 1,500,000

Remarks.-It is commonly reckoned that in Remarks.—It is commonly reckoned that in Congregational societies, the church members form one eighth part of the population. We have, therefore, assigned to the Congregationalists a population of 120,000. The stated clerk of the Presbyterian church supposes that the population attached to that church is equal to fifteen times the number of communicants, which would give nearly 2,500,000. We think it more safe, however, in any tentimes, and have the tentors set however, to say ten times, and have therefore set it down at 1,600,000. The numbers assigned to it down at 1,600,000. The numbers assigned to the Associate Preabyterians, are the estimate of a writer in the Albany Religious Monitor. The population assigned to the Reformed Dutch church is founded on official returns, and cannot be ffor from the truth. We call the Episcopal population (20,000 on the supposition that each of their ministers has charge, on an average, of 1,000 or 1,200 souls. Our information respecting the German Reformed and Erangelical Latheren churches is very imperfect, and the estimate of their population may be very wide of the truth. We suppose that the population attached to the Methodists may be equal to five or vis times the propher of their be equal to five or six times the number of their members. This will give to each of their travel ng preachers a charge of 1,400 or 1,500 souls. The number of communicants in the Calvinstic
Baptist charches we suppose bears about the
same proportion to their population as in the
Congregational churches. The Roman Catholics
were estimated at 500,000 by the Roman Catholic council which lately met at Rahamare. The were estimated at 500,000 by the Koman Canno-lic council which lately met at Raltimore. The Unitarians are chiefly in Massachuseuts, and their congregations generally contain about 1,000 or 1,200 souls. In the other denominations the data 1,200 souls. In the other denominations the data for calculation are very imperfect, and there may be great errors in the estimates. It is very desirable that we should have accurate information respecting the religious state of the country, and it is with the hope of eliciting it that we publish this table, imperfect as it is.—N. Y. Observer.

From the London World.

THE SABBATH IN ENGLAND. An article on the Christian Sabbath appears in the numwe have not had time to examine so long and elaborate at argument, in a book which has just reached us; but we may call the public attentios to the subject, by quoting a single

age from the concluding part of it :passage from the concluding part of it:

"Among the representaives of the people of England, is
there no individual who will be heroic enough to stand forward in Parliament, as the advocate of the desired reform
—braving the success of the policy irreligious, the scalls of
the vulgar proface, the opposition of the interested, the rich vulgar proface, the ward in Farmanent, at the points irreligious, the scoulis of braving the sucers of the points irreligious, the ribadity of the licentions—and to persevere in urging the measure upon the Legislature, till the force of public opinion, coming in aid of his exertions, shall ensure success there we no Christian patriot among the six hundred members of the House of Commons, competent and willing to achieve this great service for morality and religion? Andif not, in the Upper House, will no prelate step forward and justify his claim to a seat among our hereditary legis and justify his claim to a seat among our hereditary legis hators, as a guardian of the best interests of the country. Then are we indeed fallen as a people from that proud and elevation which once distinguished Protestant England among the nations of the Christian world. Then us more must the sweetest of our female lyrists amy of—

The blessed homes of England!
How softly on her bowers
Is laid the holy quieness
That breaties from Sabbath hours!
Already is the sarred day bandshed from the crowded districts in the immediate priciplication of the proceedings. ady is the sacred day banished from the crowded do in the immediate neighborhood of the metropol researcely the sound of the church-going bell can do and of which it may shows be said, though we rence to circumstances widely different from those while poet alludes—that those scenes—

"Never signed at the sound of a knell, Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared.

Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared.

But we would fain hope, that as the evil has now reached a height which renders it an element not less of political danger than of moral corruption, motives of self-anierest, if not of particism, of producte, if not of particism, of producte, if not of piety, will induce the adoption of timely measures, with a view to about the unisance, and to repress that daring profanation of the Lord's Day which outrages all the sanctities of religion, all the decencies of morality, and which defice all law, civil, ecclesiastical, and divine.

From the London World of June 7. PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH.

of Jacob, "All these things are against me," that those very things were all working together for her immediate benefit.

The kingdom of Christ is not bounded by rivers, mountains, or even oceans, but is destined to ers, mountains, or even oceans, but is destined to minimally universal monarchy. It is one thing, nominally, to reign from the Indus to the pillars of Hercules, and quite another, to sway the sceptre over five continents, and a thousand islands. Even the

should be glad to see the law in Scotland which prohibits all public conveyances on the Sunday. The peace, quiet, and stillness of a Sabbath, in Edinburgh or Glaegow, is delightful; a real rest for man and benst. I have long, but in vain, indulged the hope that same independent member of Parliament would introduce a tail to effect such an object. If not, I know no one so fit as the Bishop of the Metropolitan See to do so in the House of Lords; it would reflect infinite credit to his Lordship, and be productive of incalculable advantages. I by no means mean total prohibition—mads, private carriages, &c. are not intended to be interfered with.

May 21, 1830.

R. L.

Discontinuance of Stage Travelling on the Sabbath. Discontinuance of Stage Practicing on the Southamp-ton coaches have come to the determination of ceasing to run their coaches on Sundays. We shall rejoice to see the example voluntarily, followed by proprietors in general, without the interference of the legislature.

For the Bosion Recorder.

THE MONTHLY TRACT DISTRIBUTION. Facts and considerations are almost daily pre-senting themselves to the mind of the careful ob-server, which show the wisdom of Providence in senting themselves to the mind of the carelation of server, which show the wisdom of Providence in devising this system of benevolent exertion. It may indeed, carry a Tract to some, who think it unworthy of their rank and station in life to learn the way of salvation from so humble a vehicle of religious knowledge; and to some, who, hardened in impenitence, will receive it with scorn; and to some who, abounding in all the means of grace and improving them, by the Divine blessing, to their own growth in holiness, and being the almoners of God's bounty to others, may seem not to be fit subjects for a charitable distribution of divine truth; though few such will consider the monthly. Tract unacceptable, or fail of returning fourfold into the Treasury from which it came—but the great appaing fact in relation to this subject is, that by all the benevolent but unsystematic efforts hitherto made in the Tract cause; Tracts have reached but a small part of the population; and that part, to a great extent, has been the part most enlight go on, from year to year, with the same miscellances efforts, and yet one half of the entire population and the part most collapse selections, and yet one half of the entire populations. might go on, from year to year, with the same mis-cellaneous efforts, and yet one half of the entire pop-ulation of these United States would probably nev-er receive a religious Tract until their period of probation here on earth is closed.

While we are thus benefitting a part, the com-

mand of Christ still sounds in our ears to carry the message of his Gospel and tender it to all. Whatever may be our excuses, we cannot evade this command without continual guilt. It is still binding; we now see the duty, and how it may be discharged, and are also as the control of the charged; and are encouraged by rich blessings at-tending its faithful performance. The portion of truth presented month after month can scarcely fail truth presented month and month can scarcely land of being an object of attention to those who receive it; the monthly visit of a devoted Christian on an errand for eternity, presenting, with love and kindness, the message of the gospel at the fireside of the

he sacrifices made. But we will not enlarge on this topic. We re-ciple to see this work going forward; and would invite every active Christian in the land to consider the motives which urge him without delay to bring it into vigorous presecution in his own vicinity. Far more must be done than has been hitherto, or our solemn obligations in respect to this department of Christian behavolence will never be fulfilled.

TRACT ANECDOTE. In the district of A ____, one Sabbath morning, as some Sunday school children were going to their school, being with them a little hundle of tracts, they passed by the field of a man who had tracts, they passed by the head of a man who had long neglected the sanctuary and the ordinary means of grace. One of them passed over the fence, and fastened to the plough-beam the tract called the Swearer's Prayer, and continued on to school. On Monday morning, when the man came to his plough, he found the tract, but was unable to tell how it came there; and surprised at the singular circumstance, took it at the singular circumstance, took it nome and read it carefully, sgain and sgain. Conviction fastened upon his conscience; he began to attend places of public worship. His anxiety after truth continued, until, (as he trusts) he found peace in a Saviour's blood, and has since contested himself with a Christian church. nected himself with a Christian church Charleston Observer

For the Boston Recorder. TO THE FRIENDS OF SEAMEN.

"THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIE-Ty" has undertaken, as its Directors to all of Providence, to bear a part in evangelizing the Maritime World. To extend to Seamen in every situation, the means of grace, is the only mether y situation, the means of grace, is the only mether any hope of accomplishing of by which they have any hope of accomplishing their object. For this purpose they are endeavor-ing, as God shall give them wisdom, to devise, maing, as Godshan give them wisdom, to devise, ma-ture, and carry into effect, the best plans of opera-tion: but they find themselves exceedingly strait-ened for the want of pecuniary aid. The claims of camen are unquestionably stronger upon those portion of the community, and it is noped they will be felt and promptly met by all who occupy these high places of moral responsibility. But that they are confined to this or any other part of the inhab-itants of our land, certainly no considerate or liber-itants of our land, certainly no considerate or liberare commed to thus or any other part of the inhab-itants of our land, certainly no considerate or liber-al mind will assert. Many of the necessaries, and more especially of the comforts and luxuries of al-most every individual in the nation, are brought to him through the toils and privations of our Sea-men. When they are called to risk their lives, or to shed their blood, in defence of our liberties, evemen. When they are called to lisk their lives, or to shed their blood, in defence of our liberties, every man in the land participates in the benefit. And when it is further recollected, that by their employment, an employment too indispensa ble to our national prosperity, or the spread of the Gospel of Christ, they are cut off from many of the Gospel of Christ, they are cut off from many of the dearest privileges with which our country so richly abounds, it is believed every generous heart will feel an obligation to them, which it will not be backward to acknowledge or to repay; and that what can be done, under these circumstances, for their best interests, every benevolent individual will characteristic do semething to accomplish. heerfully do something to accomplish

In view of these considerations, and the intimate connexion between the cause of Seamen and the dvancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, will not the Ladies in most of the congregations blessed with a preached gospel esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to lend their assistance by making their as a duty to lend their assistance by making their as a duty to lend their assistance by making their minister a Life Director, or at least a Life Member, of the American Seamen's Friend Society's Fifty dollars will constitute him a Director for life, and then he will receive the Sailor's Magazine for and then he will receive the Sailor's Magazine for and then he will receive the Sailor's be raised at once, that period; and if the sum cannot be raised at once, it may be completed by a second payment. Twenty dollars constitute Life Membership, and the

Magazine will be sent for one year. Let three or four ladies in any society open a subscription, and engage some one suitable individual,

or more as the case may require, to put it in circulation, and there will seldom be a failure of the accomplishment of the object. This paper can be carried round if necessary, and where it can be obtained, a copy of the Sailor's Magazine.

Where a part of a Life Directorship was forwarded last year, it is hoped the remainder will be collected the coming season if practicable. This will secure the Magazine to the dergyman for life, in addition to the good which the money may ef-

in addition to the good which the money may effect. And where Life Membership only was atlect. And where Life Membership only was at-tempted, the name object may yet be secured by raising the additional sum at a convenient time. Hoping that this communication will fall into the hands of those who have a "ready mind,"

the hands of those who have a "ready mind,"

I have the honer to be,
With Christian affection, your Servant in the
Gospel,
Joseph Joseph Brown,
Jeent of the American Scamen's M. Society.

N. B. Moneys may be forwarded by mail, or
otherwise, to Silas Holmes, Esq. Treasurer of
the above Society, No. 62 South-street, New-York,
or Peirce & Williams, Cornhill, Boston.

(C) Editors favorable to this object, will confer
a layor upon the Society by inserting the above.

SELECTIONS.

1 Peter II. 15. That with well doing ye may put to nce the ignorance of foolish men.

The duties of the Second Table, or of well do-The duties of the Second Table, or of well doing towards men, are note obvious to men devoid of religion, than those that have an immediate relation to God; and therefore (as in other Epistles) the apostle is here particular in these, for the vindicating of religion to them that are without. Ignorance is usually loud and pratting, making a mightonic and so both need of a muzzle to silence it. rance is usually loud and pratting, making a mighty noise, and so hath need of a muzzle to silence it. They that were ready to speak evil of religion, are called utiless or foolish men; there was perverseness in their ignorance. And generally all kinds of evil speakings and uncharitable censurings do arous a bridish worthless mind, whence they progue a toolish, worthless mind, whence they pro-ceed; and yet, they are the usual divertisement of the greatest part of mankind, and take up very much of their converse and discourse; which is an evidence of the baseness and perverseness of their evidence of the baseness and perversences of their minds. For, whereas those that have most real goodness, delight most to observe what is good and commendable in others, and to pass by their blemishes, it is the true character of viie unworthy persons has scurvy flies at upon sores) to skip over all the good that is in men, and fasten upon their information.

But especially doth it discover ignorance and folly, to turn the failings of men to the disadvantage of religion. None can be such enemies to it, but they that know it not, and see not the beauty that is in it. However, the way to silence them, we see, is by well doing; that silences them more than whole volumes of apologies. When a Christian walks irreproved by, his enemies have nowhere to fasten their teeth in him, but are forced to gnaw their own malignant tongues. As it secures the godly, thus to stop the lying mouths of foolish men, so it is painful to them to be thus stopped, as muzzing in to beasts, and it punishes their malice.

And this is a wise Christian's way, instead of impatiently freiting at the mistakes or wilful miscensures of men, to keep still on his calm temper of mind, and upright course of life, and silent innocence; this, as a ruck, breaks the waves into foam, that riar about it.

BISHOF LEIGHTON. whole volumes of apologies.

BISHOP LEIGHTON.

THE ANGELS AND LOT IN SODOM.

Many a one is hardened by the good word of God, and instead of receiving the counsel, rages at God, and instead of receiving the counsel, rages at the messenger. When men are grown to that pass, that they are no whit better by affictions, and worse with admonitions, God finds it time to atrike. How little did the Sodomites think that vedgeance was so near them!

Now they have done simpling, and God begins to

Now they have done sinning, and God begins to judge. Wickedness hath but a time; the punishment of wickedness is beyond all time. The residue of the night was both short and dangerous; yet good Lot, though sought for by the Sodomites, and newly pulled into his house by the angels, goes forth out of his house to seek his some-in-law. No good man would be saved alone. Faith makes us charitable with neglect of all peril. He warns them like a prophet, and advises them like a father, but both in vain: he seems to them as if he mocked, and they do mare than seem to mock him mocked, and they do more than seem to mock him again. Why should to-morrow differ from other again. Why should to-morrow differ from other days? Who ever saw it rain fire? or whence should that brimstone come? Or if such showers must fall, how shall nothing burn but this valley? So to carnal man, preaching is foolishness, devotion ideas the representation of the state of the state

tion idleness, the prophets madmen, Paul a babbler.
The messengers of God do not only hasten Lot. put pull him by a gracious violence out of that im-

We are all naturally in Sodom: if God did not haul us out while we linger, we should be condemned with the world. If God meet with a very good field, he pulls up the weeds and lets the corn grow; it militarent, he lets the corn, and weeds grow to ent, he lets the corn and weeds grow together; if very ill, he gathers the few ear and butns the weeds.

BISHOP

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder. AN APPLICATION FOR THE RENEWED AID OF THE M. M. S.

We are constrained to say that the pecuniary ability of the church, is less at present than at for-mer periods, when we have received your assistmer periods, when we have received your assist-ance. This is attributable partly to losses in busi-ness, and partly to removals by death. Two of our brethren, among the most able and uniform superiers of divine institutions, have during the year been removed by death. From the survivors of one of them only, do we expect continued aid.
Recent additions to the church, although they have manifestly increased her strength in important respects, have not essentially altered her pecuniary

Remark.-We have italicised the last sentence because it is at once, one of the most common, and repulsive remarks, that accompanies applications from church committees, for aid. No doubt it is made, honestly. But, what is its import? Nothing else but that these individuals who have just given themselves wholly to the Lord, and bound themselves to regard nothing they possess as their own were as liberal as they could be, in support of the gospel before their conversion;—they have now indeed, abandoned many follies they once indulged they have begun to exercise self denial, and to live for Christ only; yet they are able to save nothing more than they have always been wont to save for the support of relgious institutions. We hold that all this involves a palpable contradiction. Either these hopeful converts have mistaken the exercises of their hearts altogether, or they have been left grossly in the dark on the nature of true

religion, by their spiritual guides. Suppose that these converts are all females—and that they have no property except what they acquire by their daily industry—and suppose there are but ten of them—they alone can raise \$100 a year if they choose to do it, and yet not do half as much as some of their sisters in Christ in the same circumstances. The grand principle of religion, is Benevolence. And the most that is not occupied, the heart that is not engaged in "doing good," yields no evidence of that great moral change without which no man shall see the kingdom of God.

If revivals of religion do not take away covelectumess from the hearts of their subjects, tell not of them in Gath, publish them not in the streets of Askalon. the mind that is not occupied, the heart that is not

The application before us goes on to say; "There is, we are happy to state, an increasing willingness among the people to aid in the support of the ministry; and this has enabled us to increase our subscription for this object above the amount

our subscription for this object above the amount of several years previous, though not sufficiently to secure the settlement of a Pastor.

Permit us to say further; this town embraces a population of nearly 5000 souls—not more than one third of whom attend meeting habitually any where. Not more than 400 of these are connected with ou congregation. The Friends have three houses of worship and the Free Will Baptists one. The number of attendants at our meeting has increased the past year, above one third, through the instrumentality of Sabbath schools and ministerial visits Meetings have been held beyond the ordinary lim its of our congregation—these have been well at-tended, and to some individuals, have apparently proved a savor of life unto life. Prejudices against the Faith once delivered to the saints are gradually declining—the cause of Temperance is beginning to prevail, and the claims of the Sabbath, to be re-garded. An agitation has thus been communicated to the moral elements, that bespeaks a revolution in public sentiment favorable to divine truth.

Occasion of Gratitude. "For a few months we have enjoyed a gentle refreshing from on high. The fruits are apparent, not merely in the number of hopeful conversions, but in the effects produced on the public mind Such has been the silent, solemn character of the work that the mouths of gainsavers have been stop-Ten have been already added to the church and as many more appear to have passed from death anto life."

These are glad tidings. And when we add the animating fact, that here too \$100 have been raised the past year for Home and Foreign Missions, eu the past year for Home and Foreign Missions, and the Am. Ed. Society, we cannot doubt that God intends to turn back the captivity of this people, and pour them out richer blessings still. While they shall go forward, beneath the banner on which is inscribed, Jehovah-Jireh, they shall not be forsaken—nor shall their land be desolate.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

We this week close our account of the religious and benevolent meetings in England. The proceedings show that English Christians are not yet weary in well doing, and afford encouragement to perseverance among their fellow laborers in America.

THE METROPOLITAN FEMALE ASYLUM,

THE METROPOLITAN FEMALE ASYLUM,
For the immediate admission of those unfortunate females who are brought to a sense of their lamentable situation, or are removed by the operation of the
laws from the public streets.

A new era in philauthropic exertion has been opened by
the operations of this institution, which is likely to produce
the most extended benefits to society. The claims of the
unfortunate females of this metropolis have long been suffered to pass unnoticed; they have been held up as objects fitted for punishment, rarely for pity; we have heard of their
erimes, but have made little inquiry as to whether the outcast is criminal through necessity or choice. The difficulties which now prevent the return of the peninent prostitute
to society are such as can rarely be overcome. The laws
provide no assistance (for the poor laws are unavailable for
her support.) and the present institutions are more apologies for British hencyolence.

The objects of the Metropolitan Female Asylum are to
promote the return of the penitent prostitute to society,
numbers of which unhappy class would avail themselves of
any opportunities afforded them of retracing their steps;
the rescue of those unhappy females who are kept under
restraint in dress-houses, (places where enormities are
practised which defy the day-light of investiga an), and
to excite into execution the laws for the suppression of
brothels.

Already the patronage of Mr. Secretary Peel, and the co-

to excite into execution the laws for the suppression of bruthels.

Already the patronage of Mr. Secretary Peel, and the cooperation of Sir Richard Birnie honor the operations of this natitution, from an enlightened view of its assistance in rendering effectual aid to the operations of the police. The institution now occupies private premises at Grove Street, Hackarey; but they are seeking for a building with greater accommodations, in a more central part of the metropolitis, and which will enable them to carry into operation the three great features of this important charity,—the immediate admission of the unhappy applicant, providing her with accommodation until it is ascertained if she may be restored to her friends, or where she may be placed to such branches of sareful industry as to enable her to maintain herself by her of seeful industry as to enable her to maintain herself by he of sacial industry as to enable not be happy to refer our read-ewn labor.

For further particulars we are happy to refer our read-ers to the honorary secretary, Mr. Abraham Booth.

THE SAILORS' HOME; OR, BRUNSWICK MARI-TIME ESTABLIS UMENT.

Office, 28, Well Street, London Docks.

The object proposed by this institution, is to erect an ex-tensive building, on the site of the late Brunswick Theatre, for the purpose of receiving 600 sailors, with their chests, Register and Shipping Office, a Savings' bank, and an In-Register and Shipping Office, a Savings' bank, and an Informary; to provide every man with a separate birth or small apartment, and furnish board and lodging, with every requisite convenience, at the lowest possible rate; thus protecting them from the extortion and robbery to which they are exposed in London; and, by bringing them under the influence of Christian discipline and providing religious and moral instruction, according to the doctrines of the Church of England, endeavor to rescue them from those habits of vice and profligacy into which they have hitherto so unhappily fallen.

Four thousand pounds have been contributed, and nearly that sum expended in the taurchase of the leasehold, freehold.

that sum expended in the parchase of the leasehold, frechold, and materials of the late theatre, the addition of a yard, preparations for building, &c. &c. An earnest and respectful appeal is now made, to enable the conductors to com-

plea the work.

A public meeting of this institution was held at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday May 18, Lord Gambier presided as chairman, for the purpose of making arrangements for the commencement of the intended building.

The neglected state of seamen, and their present liability to fraud, licentiousness, and ruin, was ably depicted by the noblemen and gentlemen who addressed the meeting; and sanguine hopes are entertained that the public will immediately come forward with the sum required to exect the edifice, which was stated to be £19.7 18z. 6d. Relying on the providence of God, the directors intend to commence the work without dely. Contributions of money, or necessary materials from opulent merchants, are, it appears, expected to enable them to proceed and complete the whole.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

THON OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The nineteenth annual meeting was held on Saturday, May 15, the Right Hon. Lord Nugent in the clair. Though the Anti-slavery Society was held on the ame day, contrary to all usual custom, the meeting was excessively through, and is universally celebrated as smoog the most interesting hitherto known. John Wilks, Eas, the now surviving secretary, complied with the general wish, and delivered an introductory address which occupied near three hours, and was thought in eloquence and information to surpass his happiest efforts. Drs. Bennett and Cox, Mr. Suart from Dublin, and other ministers and centlemen, spoks with great effect, and the mobile Chairman concluded the meeting by as energetic and impressive address. It appeared that about seventy cases had been brought before the committee during the past year, which prover that the spirit of indernance theathy wounded is not destroyed. But we cannot report further the posceedings, and can only introduce the resolutions adopted, which merit aftention, and again recomment this important institution to unabated support.

Resolutions.

Resolutions. 1. That this Society can never grow weary of promulea-

ting the vitally important principles they were established to defend;—That they continue to regard the right of every man, whether Jew or Christian, Catholic or Protestant, Methodist or Episcopalian, to worship God according to his conscience, as an essential and unationable right, which it is absurd and oppressive to impugo; and that such rights are daringly, unaxisely, and impiously infringed, whenever any peculiar immunities are bestowed, or any punishments or exclusions are inflicted, in consequence of religious faith.

punishments or exclusions are inflicted, in consequence of religious faith.

11. That although this meeting devoutly acknowledge the memorable triumphs that have crowned the sacred cause of religious liberty since the commencement of their institution, and would rejoice in the advent of the hour when those triumphs should be consummated, and their institution might expire—they cannot but perceive, from general observation and the experience of their Committee through the post year, that such happy hour has not yet arrived—that yet an unkind and persecuting spirit extensively exists—that while policy or indifference may have induced occasional and important concessions, yet the great principles of liberetty are scarcely acknowledged and imperfectly understood—and that their Society must yet exist to maintain doctrines essential to the purity of religion and the happiness of man—and to extend the negis of protection to those whom petry tyrannies and local persecutions yet venture to assail.

assail.

III. That this meeting are confirmed in this opinion by the recollection of various important matters justly desired, and that remain to be accomplished, and which would not only add to the security and comfort of persons dissenting from the Established Church, but increase the welfare of the state; and that they therefore urge the Committee steadily to pursue those objects, and recommend that a members of their communious should explain their nature.

steadily to pursue those objects, and recommend that all members of their communions should explain their nature and necessity to all their representatives in parliament, and to those who may solicit their support when a general election shall occur; and especially as the meeting are convinced that the early and liberal concessions of needful relief will add to the mion and greatness of the country, and promote its stability and power.

IV. That among the measures so justly desired, are some improvements in the toleration acts, by which their objects would be better effected and some practical difficulties and doubts be removed—the correction of a power assumed by elegyment to exclude the corpecs of Dissenters from the church, and to omit parts of the service on their interment—the amendment of the law by which Baptists may be excluded from the rites of burial in the church-yards of the parishes in which they reside, and for shose preservation they pay—and the conversion of marriage into a civil contract, and thereby relieving Dissenters of all denominations as well Orthodox as Unitarian, Protestant as Catholic, from a compulsory celebration of marriage, as the holy sacrament of a church to whose ritual and connexion with the state, they consistently and conscientiously object.

V. That the exemption from poor's rates of all places of religious worship, including equally the new Episcopal churches and chapels built out of the £1,500,000 granted by parliament, and which are supported by the letting of pewer, as the chapels and meeting houses of Methodiats and Dissenters, is also another measure that appears to this meeting to require the renewed attention of the legislature and an early enactment, as an unjust tax on charity and Christian instruction would be thereby prevented, a large source of parochial discords and expensive appeals would be removed, and the liberal concession and purpose of Lord Liverpool and his administration be crowned with success.

VI. That this meeting also specially desire the validat

VI. That this meeting also specially desire the validation VI. That this meeting also specially desire the validation of Dissenting and Methodist registries of baptism or birthor rather the substitution for the present imperfect and injurious system of registry prejudicial to all property, and to
churchmen as well as non-conformists, of a general civil registry of births, such as continental countries have long since
adopted, and which may supply statistic information, estabhas pedigrees, facilitate the transfer and increase the value
of estates, and oliviate many evils now extensively felt, and
which many enlightened statesmen and lawyers perceive and
deplore.

VII. That to William Townsend, Esq., the tree VII. That to William Townsend, Esq., the treasurer, not to the Committee, this meeting offer those cordial acmowledgments, which their zeal and predence anapty decree; and that the following ministers and laymen, of ifferent denominations, at d in equal proportion, constitute the Committee for the resuing year: Rev. W. B. bollyer, D. D.; Rev. George Collison; Rev. F. A. Cox, A. D.; Rev. Alexander Fletcher, A. M.; Rev. Joseph Stetcher, A. M.; Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M.; Rev. Thomas Jackyon; Rev. J. Lewis; Rev. W. F. Platt; Rev. Rowland Risk, S. D.; Wilsiam Bateman, Esq.; J. B. Brown, Esq., Ll. D.; James and Bateman, Esq.; J. B. Brown, Esq., Ll. D.; James man Bateman, Esq.; J. B. Brown, Esq., LL. D.; James sdaile, Esq.; Roger Lee, Esq.; J. Pritt, Esq.; William consenul, Esq.; Thomas Walker, Esq.; Matthew Wood, sq., M. P.; Thomas Wilson, Esq.; John Wilks, Esq.; anex Young, Esq.; Ulliam while this meeting include their affectionate reallection of the services realered to the institution, from

rary secretaries, and whose death they tridy deplore, the xpress their pleasure that they are yet favored by the exer-ions of John Wilks, Esq., his enlightened and energeti-olleague; and they respectfully entreat his continued assis-ance, till all the objects for which he has well and enthusi-stically struggled, shall be attained, and the triumphs of re-views blerge head. Complete.

gious liberty he all complete.

IX. That this meeting desire to discharge the debt of cortain gratitude to the Right Hou. Lord Negant, their noble harman, for the promptitude with which he consented to did his nature to the illustrious personages who have presided a these occasions; for the courtesy and adem he has mannered by forms. fested; & for the liberal matiment he has evinced, and where-y he has added to the konors he has acquired, by his long-launtless, eloquent, and effective efforts in favor of civil and eligious freedom, and public reform.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1830.

LITERATURE SUBSERVIENT TO RELIGION. Our Fathers had a very vivid impression of the importance of making literature subservient to religion; an in-pression which was forced upon them by the circumstances f their times, when the depths of crudition and the charms

of eloquence were made to act with fearful energy against the cause of religious spirituality and religious freedom They who are earnestly engaged in the promotion of watching the immediate effect of their labors, that they are apt to overlook the more remote and powerful causes, which exert the most extensive and most permanent influence on the spiritual condition of men. They willingly resign lite ature into the hands of their enemies, as a means of influence not worth the trouble of retaining, till they are roused from their indifference by being made to feel the terrific effects of a perverted literature on the cause of spiritual re-

It is true that in the ardent pursuit of literary excelle here are many temptations to forgetfulness of God in Christ. and that ever since the days of our first parents the Serpent has loved to twine himself about the tree of knowledge; and this is probably the cause which has led so any pions people to undervalue the religious influence of literary men. But it should be remembered, that the prevailing literature of any community forms the very intellectnal atmosphere which they breathe, and exerts an impercep tible but all-controling influence over the habits of thin ting and feeling through the whole population; that it acts me powerfully on the strongest minds, those which are to take the lead in public affairs and mould the common mass very much according to their own pleasure; -and consequently, if the spirit of literature be hostile to the spirit of religio picty is compelled constantly to struggle against a conceald, but strong and resistless, adverse current.

The opposers of exangelical truth, in all ages of the

hurch, have well understood this principle, an themselves of it to the utmost. They are very willing to let he simple enthusiast exhaust his energies on individual and isolated minds, provided they can obtain exclusive control over the seminaries of education, the systems of elementary nuction, and the publication of books most generally rea in the community; for they know that these, notwithstanding all counteracting causes, will exert an irresistible influice over the great and leading part of society. It is an endless task to go about purifying the little streams, while one stands throwing poison into the fountain.

This partly accounts for the fact that churches so so legenerate, after a season of severe trial and thorough refrmation; and it shows the ground of the declaration of the apatient Luther, that let a church be purified in ever so hot a furnace, it is impossible to keep it pure longer than fifteen years. Our spiritual guides are prone to forget that the prevailing literature of the period will control the intellectual and moral habits of the most influential

members of society; they cease to watch over the interests of learning, and before they are aware, the ground gives way under their feet, and they find that they have nothing

It is high time that evangelical Christians were awake this deeply interesting subject; for so long as God operates according to the established laws of nature and not by racles, so long as He works by means and not by imme diate interposition, so long will the prevailing literature of an age determine to a considerable degree the form and spirit of the religion of the age.

PROF. STUART'S LETTER TO DR. CHANNING on the Subject of Religious Liberty.

For this able and eloquent vindication of the Orthodox minunity against the illiberal aspersions which have been seaped upon them. Prof. Stuart merits, and will receive rty thanks of every truly liberal man in the Cou monwealth. While the Orthodox have been denying them selves in every way for the purpose of sending the Gospel to the destitute, in obedience to the command of their Sariour; while many of them have relinquished kindred and friends and all the sweets of home for the sake of carrying the blessings of religion to the wandering savage; given up all the blandishments of ease and affluence to relieve the woes of the suffering, search out the haunts of misery, and visit the sick and the prisoner; exposed themselves to the violent hatred of the selfish and profligate by their strennous and fearless efforts to promote good morals and thus secure the prosperity and happiness of their country—some, who profess to be the friends of good order and the enthusiastic dinirers of disinterested virtue, (though they are generally very cautious how they expose themselves to any inconvenience for the promotion of either,) have stood by, and not only derided their efforts, but most violently assailed their eputation, caricatured their opinions, misrepresented their notives, and done all in their power to spread the belief that the Orthodox are a set of vulgar, illiterate, ambitious desperadoes, who aim at nothing less than a subversion of he constitution of their country and the introduction of re ligious tyranov in its most appalling form. And what is most astonishing of all, Dr. Channing, the eloquent, the dig nified, the literary Dr. Channing, who would not adven ture to set the sole of his foot upon the ground for del icateness and tenderness, has condescended to be foremost n this pack, thus "trained to utter one cry," and rejoice that he was among the first to lift up a voice of strength and courage, and send it far and wide, in such company.

By his writings for ten years past, Dr. Channing has taken the lead among the enemies of the Orthodox; and who are the enemies of the Orthodox ? Why, every infidel and disorganizer, and sabbath-breaker, and debauches, and gambler, and every haunter of grog-shops and theatres i the land, is an enemy of the Orthodox. The Orthodox are nonored with the uniform and unrelenting hatred of all the haters of good order, the haters of virtue, the haters of God : -it is a glorious thing to belong to a sect that has the loa tred of every thing hateful; and the Orthodox may well be proud of their enemies. Let us not be misunderstood; we say explicitly that all of this character, creatures whom Dr. Channing would disdain (openly) to set with the dogs of his flock, are the enemies of the Orthodox; and we esteem it a high honor to be so steadily hated by such men;—but we do not say that all the opposers of the Orthodox are o this character; we merely assert that respectable men, when very bad company, and are cutogized by those whose praise

It is the boast of Unitarians that they are cambil and liberal and free from narrow-minded prejudice; and yet it is fact to which we have been eye-and car-witnesses, that when they happen to fall into Orthodox company, they express great astonishment to find their companions pleas-ant and social, and insist upon it that they must be different from the Orthodox generally; so intimately is the idea of Orthodoxy associated in their much with the idea of sullen bootishness. If this is liberality, what is prejudice? associates, who have led their people into this glooms an-unwarranted opinion of their neighbors, and well nigh per maded them that enlightened views and liberal feelings can be found nowhere on the face of the earth but in the half dozen Unitarian churches of Boston. This is parcelling out a little Goshen, to some purpose. To say noth ng of the most enlightened class of Society in Great Britutmost contempt; are all the citizens of New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore clowns and bigots, excepting he few that scatter into the lean Unitarian meetings re cently established in those cities?

We are not blaming Dr. Channing for being a Unitarian; he has the same right to be a Unitarian that we have to be Calvinists, and to his own Master he standeth of career, which tend very much to diminish the respect we should otherwise feel for his character and talents. The first is, that he should set himself up for a reformer, to assai what he alleges to be old prejudices, without calculating at all on the difficulties of such a course, or preparing himsel to meet them. He who attacks other men's opinions, unus expect to be opposed, and sometimes too with unkindness; and if he be a man of the mental independence which he professes by assuming the place of a reformer, he will meet opposition and unkindness with cool equanimity, knowing at he holds in his possession the treasures of eternal truth. ed, has suffered biaself to be most excessively vexed and uritated by what he considers the uncandid objections of opponents, and has retaliated upon them in a tone of the unmeasured severity, which sometimes degenerates

The other thing is, that instead of attacking old opinions argument, Dr. Channing merely caricatures them, and holds them up, thus misrepresented, to public contempt and scorn;—and then, because his opponents will not renounce nions without having some better reasons for it, he calls them bigots; and if they resent the disgraceful impuon, he is frightened, and cries out that the inquisition, with all its chains and tortures, is already established in

It is the sacred duty of every man, who has suffered his mind to be influenced in the least degree by Dr. Channing's reckless accusations of the Orthodox, to give to Prof. Stuart's pamphlet a candid and attentive perusal. In the ex-pectation that every reader of the Recorder will gain access to a copy of the Letter, we make but one extract, which minary view of the general course of thought.

given a summary view of the general course of thought.

"You have given your name to the world as the author of accusations, that we are aiming to subvert and destroy the religious liberty of this Commonwealth; that we are combined to put down all free inquiry in matters of religion; that we are endeavoring, in secret and openty, to introduce an ecclesiastical tyranny worse than that of the Inquisition; that we are determined to raise up ecclesiastical Courts to try, condemn, and punish all whom we deem to be heretics; and thus to prevent all right of private judgment, and all freedom in respect to religious opinion.

right of private judgment, and all freedom in respect to religious opinion.

I have openly avowed in this letter my own opinion, and what I know to be the opinion of the Christian brethren with whom I have the honer to be associated, in relation to these subjects. I know that what I have said is incapable of being contradicted, on any grounds of evidence. I do know that the accusations which you stand piedged to support are NOT TRUE. I aver that THEY ARE NOT, before heaven and earth. That they are accusations of a hurtful tendency, need not be said. They go to destoy all respect for us, all confidence in us, all prospects of our necfunes in society or in the church, just so far as you are believed; and to render us the objects of suspicion, of scorn, and of hatred. As injured mea, as injured in a manner that is highly unjust and cruel, we call on you either for reparation, or cless to support your charges. These charges are allegations as to matters of Fact. They are not matters of opinion sucrely, or the deductions which may be drawn from opinions. As matters of fact, you are bound to support them. According to all demands of propriety and justice, you have no liberty now to retreat, by professing disdain of your opponents; none to screen yourself under the

allegation, (as you have attempted in the preface to your Works to do.) that you dishibe controversy. On every ground of equity, you must either support the charges which you have made, as to facts; or take them back; or else

ground of equity, you must either support the charges which you have made, as to facts; or take them back; or else stand before the public as one who has abused and mattreated his follow beings, members of the same Commonwealth, entitled to the same privileges with himself, and having a right to claims that they shall be spoken of with truth and justice; a right which cannot be violated without responsibility for so doing.

"Sir, we have borne these charges in silence long enough—so long that not a few of your friends begin to aver, that silence gives consent to the truth of them. You have repeated them so often and for such a series of years, without being called in question in some important respects for so doing, that you seem of late to have considered the right of doing it as a matter quite beyond the reach of debate. You do not seem to expect, that the objects of your vehement and scornful denunciation, would venture to resist or even to complain. Like those subdued by the irresistible power of the great Assyrian King, "not a bird would move the wing, or open the mouth, or peep." But if you have believed this respecting us, you have cred, at least in one point, with regard to your views of the Orthofox. We have not been cowering with fear; we have "held our peace for good." We acknowledge, indeed, that when "we have meditated on some of these things, the fire has burned within us."

Were we to express our feelings, we should say much in ommendation of the Letter; we might speak of its occasional bursts of eloquence, of the dignified candor with which the author states the reasonings of his opponent, and the generous indignation with which he repels his ground-less charges; but all this is needless. The work may be safely left to speak for itself.

CHEROKEES ABANDONED BY THE U. STATES. From the following letters, addressed by an Indian goldligger to the editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, it will be seen that the United States government have formally abandoned the defence of the Cherokees, and that the officer com manding the troops in that quarter has given public notice that he shall aid Georgia, if necessary, in subjecting the Indians to her jurisdiction. It seems that the show of protection to the Cherokees in ordering off the white gold-diggers, which we announced last week, is mere show. We hope that no blood will be shed, until the case is decided

by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Georgia will quietly submit to that decision. N. Y. Obs.

GOLD MINES, June 24, 1824. MR. BOUDINOTT-SIR,-When I left New-Echota for Mr. Boudinott—Sin,—When I left New-Echota for the purpose of working the gold mine, I expected no interruption from any source whatever. But I have been painfully disappointed, as well as the Cherokees at this place in search for gold. A detachment of the United States troops have been stationed at this place. They a few days ago artested nine gold diggers, citizens of Georgia, charged with the violation of the laws of the U. States prohibiting intusions on Indian lands. But as the principles of abstract justice have been superseded by political expediency, these men have been disclarged without any punishment.

On the 22d, the authorities of Georgia, consisting of a colonel, a captain, and a sheriff, and about thirty or forsy men, made a charge on us, and made us nearly all prisonmen, made a charge on us, and made us nearly all prison-

On the 22d, the authorities of Georgia, consisting of a colonel, a captain, and a sheriff, and about thirty or forey mea, made a charge on us, and made us nearly all prisoners under the the laws of the state, for taking the gold of Georgia, and marched us over gold pite, logs and brushes, in a style called Indian file, to be committed to jail, and to be dealt with according to law and Georgia' justice. As we marched with a guard before and behind I indulged in contrasting past scenes with my present condition, now in the contody of the Georgian, for no other cause than working the lands of my forefathers. But us the march was now hurrief on, yet slow at that, for I had hurt both of my frest, and could not walk fast, our conquerors came in contact with the troops of the United States, by whom they were actted the controversy, viz. That the State of Georgia had the right to enforce her laws over the Cherokees. Upon this decision of the two parties at collision, the Cherokees have been notified by the commander of the United States' troops, that he cannot afford us any more protection in consequence of the Georgia laws being forced over us. We are also notified by the commander of the United States' troops, that he cannot afford us any more protection in consequence of the Georgia laws being forced over us. We are also notified by the concurse of two or three days, for taking the gold of Georgia—but we are not trepassers as take rights, we expect all to be taken to jul according to notice.

From another letter dated June 27th we make the fol-

notice. From another letter dated June 27th we make the fol

stract. he 24th inst. another military force of about our On the 24th inst. another military force of about one bundred Georgians made its appearance. They murched upon us when digging for gold, and peremptorily ordered us to desist. The charge of a warlike force upon us, in a time of profound peace, and on a collection of defenceless Cherokee, effected a book that has completely paralyzed our operations. They committed some depredations that are common with layless and unprincipled men. After paraling their troops among the numerous pits dug up for gold, they commenced destroying machines. During the exposition of their hostile disposition, they fired a platoon at a milk strainer of tin, on a spring house, belowing to a

poor Cherosce woman. This is the manner in which the uncontrolled movements of the Georgians have cast an indulible blot on the American character.

"I inclose you no order of Lieutenant Frainer commanding United States troops, which places us in the most extraordinary situation. These troops have made arrangements to assist the Georgians in forcing the laws of the state over us. To day there will be another military movement "

"To day there will be another military movement."
To the foregoing, the following postscript was added:
"Order.—An arrangement has been entered into, by
which there will be mutual assistance between the United
States troops and the civil authority of Georgia in all civil
processes, the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia having
been extended over the chartered limits, and all the natives
are hereby advised to return to their hones and authuit to
the proclamation of the State authority. E. Franser.
"P. S. They cannot be supported any longer in any
thing inconsistent with the laws of the State."

LETTER FROM DR. MILNOR. The following extracts are from a letter of Dr. Milnor

o the clergyman who has the charge of his congregation in the city of New York during his absence. We select them rom the Philadelphia Recorder.

I have scarcely ever dired abroad without having an

from the Philadelphia Recorder.

I have scarcely ever dined abroad without having an opportunity urged upon me in the way of Scripture exposition and prayer, and all the nights I have spout at villas in the country, have been consecrated by an attention to those duties before retirement to rest.

In some of the most splendid mansions in this city where the hour of dining has been aix o'clock or later, and the company numerous both of ladies and gentlemen, on being invited to coffee in the drawing room, I have found on the table in the centre of the room a Bible and hynn books numerous enough for all present; and the evening has been closed with singing and scripture reading and exposition and prayer. It is delightful to see noblemen and charch dignitaries and laymen of the first eminence in the community thus fearlessly and forwardly devoting themselves to the others of Christian piety and devotion in this humble way.

In relation to the public meetings they are differently conducted in one respect from ours. Most of our addresses smell of the lamp, having all the stateliness and accuracy of prepared compositions. Here, on the contrary, they appear with very few exceptions, at least as to language, the effusions of the moment. If less elegant and precise, they are, nevertheless, in London, more full of animation and fire than in New York; and if the report of them in the publications of the day place the speakers here in an inferior light to ours, (who generally furnish the manuscript from which their addresses have been committed) they are abundantly more stirring and interesting in the delivery. The universal limbit alluded to of extemporaneous speaking relieved me from much trouble. I fixed in my mind the topics intended to be noticed, and the order in which they should be presented, and through the favor of God found no embarrasement or difficulty in clothing them in that humble draws beyond which I have never ventured to aspire. In every instance my addresses have been received with widences of approbation ad lacts. Brother M. and I of course fare like others, and as there is no remedy, it is not worth while to combine. The reporter of one of my addresses makes me call be State of Georgia by the more classic or at least Italian ame of Georgians, and with a like preference of European a Indian appellations makes me speak not of Creeks but I Cretes. Another, instead of one hundred and twenthemsand dollars which I had spoken of as pledged to the

fund for supplying destitute families in the United States with the Bible, reduced it to twelve thousand dollar; and in another speech in which I had noticed Bishop Brownell; tour, magnifies my modest tribute of respect to that worth prelate into an assertion that great changes had been parduced by his moisting in the conturies through which he passed. I have hesitated whether to send to America and of these bungling reports, and in fact have concluded not indo so, hoping that the annual account, which is published during the summer, will be a little better than these best, jejune and false reports.

I have been astonished to see some addresses that have electrified the andicace who listened to them cut so mesera electrified the andicace who listened to them cut so mesera electrified the andicace who listened to them cut so mesera electrified the andicace who listened to them cut so mesera electrified the andicace. fund for supplying destitute families in the United St.

no reader can possibly divine what could have h such expressions of approbation, the report entirely ting, or shamefully perverting or debasing the senti-which extred from the hearers those to dears of app and the reporter putting them in any where as it ough pen. My best respects to all my brethren of the c and especially to Bishop II.—whose kindness i des remember with gratitude and respect.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

We are happy to learn from the Utica Christian Jone nal, that the American Seamen's Friend Society are alma to extend their benevolent operations to the Boatmen on the Eric Canal. A meeting has been held at Utica and measures adopted to further the execution of this pious design. Respecting the Boatmen the Editor of the Journal

makes the following remark:

Who that has had intercourse with them, or been an server of their columnary seclusion from moral and religionary repeated by the following their concept exposure to vice and crime in their lowest and worst for has not been pained at what he has been compelled to and hear? The sooner the means and remedies for the moral improvement are applied, the greater will be the be of success.

RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.

With much pleasure we copy the following paragraph from the New-Bedford Record of the Times.

from the New Bedford Record of the Times.

As above mentioned, "the perfection of steam-foat acchiecture, the President," arrived here on Satorshy coning, at 70 clock, with a "full cargo" of passengers, and lay at or near the wharf, during the Salbath. Too onch praise cannot be bestowed upon Capt. Bunker for the nable example he has set of respect for the Salbath. Indeed of opening his boat for the reception of visitors on that Hab Day, he kew her off some twenty-feet from the wharf, and positively forbade any passing between the boat and the wharf, excepting to passengers and others belonging on a five o'clock P. M. the services of the scannan's meeting, which have been regularly kept up here for some time, were held on board, where a sermon was preached to a very large audience by Rev. S. Holmes. We know that the New-York and Providence line of boats, is a "Salbath keeping line;" & here is an additional evidence that it is not necessary for steamboat commanders to violate that day onler the false pretence that "public opinion," requires it. The better part of the public will with one heart and vacce unite in applanding the excellent moral conduct of Capt. Bunker, in this particular.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS,

History of Natick, by William Biglow. This work gives evidence that its author has been diligent in the col-lection of materials and faithful in the use of them. The historical traditions respecting the early settlement of the town are unusually interesting, and they are been exhibited in an interesting manner. We can safely recommend the book to all the lovers of antiquarian research and Yankee

Late Periodicals .- Messre. Gray & Rowen of this city have issued a weekly paper devoted to the profession of law entitled the Jurisprudent. A similar work is started at Philadelphia, entitled the Journal of Law.

New Religious Paper .- A religious paper entitles Rhode Island Evangelist and State Gazette, is alway to be published at Providence by II. B. Brewster. The

to be published at Previdence by H. R. Brewster. The following paragraph we extract from the Prospectus. The paper is to be a free one, conducted on liberal principles; and will not be under the control, or management of any one seet, but carbrace all demoninations who believe in the influence of God's Spirit to change the mind, and a prove revivals of religion, and rely on the Lord Jesus Christian statements. It will especially defend them, without any regard to the paculiar lines, which divide the Christian world, on account of forms and ceremonies.

History of Philosophy.—M. Cousin has just published in 2 vols. See his translation of Tennemun's Manual of the History of l'inlosophy.—Jour. of Hum.

EDUCATION REPORTER.

EDUCATION REPORTER.

Contents of No. 2. Lyceums: Report on Lyceums in Massachusetta.—Schools: Fellenberg Institution. Letter to a School Committee.—Moral Culture: Grinke an Christian Education. A word to those concerned.—Intelligence: Middleook County Lyceum. Humphrervaile Couton Factory. Infants' Retreat. Agricultural Institutute.—Editorial: Independence. Opinions of Practical Medical Infant Schools in Maine. Schools in Russia. Education in Greece. Glaucester Lyceum. Renn.—Intellectual Culture: Leisure in the midst of business. Public Education.—Miscellany: Self-supporting School. Short-sighted contents of No. 4. Lyceums: Report on Lyceums in Contents of No. 4. Lyceums: Report on Lyceums.

Contents of No. 4. Lyceums : Report on Lycennis li Contents of No. 4. Lyceums: Report on Lyce Massachusetts. Lecture at the Northampton Lyce Schools: Speling. Auecdotes of Scholars.—Ph. Ed: Extract from Sprague.—Moral Culture: The and the Classics.—Instruction: Different cap and tempers.—Editorial: Independence. Schools. House of Reformation. Convention of cre, remarks on. Essex Convention. "The Report Schools. Mistakes.—Poetry: On the marriage deaf and damb.—Intellectual Culture: Leisure midet of Instinues.—Miscellany: Objections to Lyceus-blered. Who are the working men I liard." Mechanics. Duty of Statesmen. Items.

For the Boston Recorder. THE RAISING.

THE RAISING.

It is not a little amusing, Mr. Editor, to observe the alacrity and promptness with which Temperance men move now-a-days. As I am something of a traveller, I pick up now and then an anecdote for my note-book, and I find none more pleasing than some which relate to the progress of Temperance reform. The other day I was in S., Mass. and while resting there, I was pleased to learn that there was "a raising" a mile or two distant, at which no rum was to be provided. It was in a neighborhood, as I afterwards learned, where the rum-thirst has not much abated, and the raisers, collected on the ground, were mostly such as held on upon the "good creature," and though coffee and cake, &c. were abundantly furnished, the hands were not satisfied, but clamored for rum. The barn won't go up without rum, was the significant threat uttered, just as they had come to the heavy timber.

While surveying the pleasant village where I rested, a young man rode up, as if on some express, and announced the information, that the hands had deserted the raising, because there was no rum there; rum it seems being the indispensable price of a neighborly favor in that neighborhood. No seconer was it made known, that cold water recruits were wanted, than the men in the village, who I learned were friends of the Temperance cause, turned out at a moments warning, and som were on the ground which had been deserted by the rum men; and notwithstanding the

moments warning, and soon were on the ground which had been deserted by the rum men; and notwithstanding the moments warning, and noon were on the ground which had been descrited by the rum men; and notwithstanding the boasting proclamation, that the barn would not go up without rum, up it did go in good order, and the temperance volunteers, after partaking of a well provided supper, returned home with the bearty thanks of every friend of temperance. I overhoard a remark or two, from which I gathered the information, that the descrition of the frame was a matter previously contrived among the bothe men, it lesing known, that their neighbor, at whose raising they expected to be invited, belonged to a Temperance Society, and would not probably furnish any ardent spirit on the occasion. But when they found that the harn did go up, and that them anti-temperance project was put down, and their prediction proved to be a thing of nought, it must have been a subject of no small chagrin and mortification. The honor of such a desertion is not a distinction, it is presumed, which the good people of that town will cover; nor will the friends of Temperance there be discouraged or alarmed at opposition, which shall show itself under such circumstances, as I have here noticed.

July, 1830.

For the Boston Recorder Agreeably to previous notice, delegates from twelve towns membled in Ashburuham, 5th July, and proceeded to or-ce Temperance Society for Worcester North District. assembled in Asman unam, can be Worcester North District. Sanize a Temperance Society for Worcester North District. Joel Parker, Esq. of Keene, N. H. delivered an appropriate of Parker, Esq. of March was requested for and impressive address, a copy of which was requested for publication. The whole number of members in the societies represented was about 1876.—The following officers were chosen, viz.: S. V. S. Wilder, Eq. President; David

Brigham, Esq., Dr. Alva espit Jawett, Esq., Oliver Rev. C. M. no. Secretary Richardson, Assistant Sec Treasurer; Dr. George I tion adopted requires enti-except for medical purpose the Society once a month; Westminster the 2d Wedne Comp. Velock at Mr. Jon. ne o'clock at Mr. Je of Ware Village was appeo'clock, and the Rev. Mr

PROGRESS OF Tennessee.—Maj. Gen. ters at Nashville, has taken formation of societies. From the State of Tenn

Massachusetts.- A lette 1830, says: "In 1822, a feelves into an Association to social parties, at funerals, the sick,—not to keep the

the sick,—not to keep the taste it, except from pain an male Advocates for temper.

Temperance Celebrative multiplied this year to a gree.

Port Hope, U. C.—The the proceedings of a meet which a Temperance Societation contains the usual ple resolutions allude to the suco of both in Europe and Ameet here. ed both in Europe and Am West Point.-The Na

West Point.—The Na Military Academy at West H. Eaton, Secretary of War Visiters introduce the subject Regretting the existence of station, they silede to the feety in the following terms:

"We are glad to learn to fa Temperance Society, diers, and by other measure sumption of spirituous liquid.

Cincinnati.-We notice that Mr. Thos. L. Paine, he of Gauger, on account of its trade, and has commenced

Alfred Me .- It has be some of the papers, that the five stores in the town of Al has to obtain his supply of h land.—The population of the

Important Precedent.—
mit level of the Cheming Ci
the Engineer, many of the
tunts, to concert measures
Cheming Canal without the
adjointed to give time for a
to meet again yesterday; whe
forts were so manimonaly
the may hereafter glide twee
bordees, may have the proudis a monument of the temper
American citizens and the st

CONTRIBUTED FOR T Contrib. in Rev. Moves B.

Contrib. in Rev. Mores B.
tague, on 4th

thy members of Dr. Riple

Rev. Micah Stone's So.

Rev. Tionnas Shepard's

Rev. Mr. Clevelsond's So.

Rev. Toomas Shepard's

Rev. Mr. Clevelsond's So.

Rev. Jacob Comming's S.

Rev. Dr. Hyde's So. in

Rev. Mr. Badger's cong.

Acton, 4th, by Rev. Mr.

Rev. Hope Beowa's So.

Cong. So. in Bostblay,

Central Baptist So. Mid

Rev. C. S. Henry's So.

Rev. F. Horton's So. in

Rev. E. Smalley's So. in

Rev. E. Smalley's So. in

Rev. C. Morgidige's Bi

Amherst, Mass. by S. M

Amherst College, 5th in

Rev. Charles Fitch's S Rev. Benjamin Patnam's 2
Rev. Timothy P. Ropes' 8
Rev. T. P. Waterman's 2
Rev. D. Pease's Bapt. So
by a Lady in Charlestowa
CHARLES TAFFAS

tion Society, amounted to

tion Society, amounted to:

Funds to aid the Coloni
was taken on the 4th inst. fi
pic institution, in the Rev.
Harper's Ferry; Collections
odist and Episcopal Churche
the contribution amounted to The Colonization Society

The Colonization Society its anniversary on the 3d inst. in that county have given chee and liberality in this cause, each, on the plan proposed to ican Colonization Society, have—On the 4th liberal contributerian, Episcopal, Lutheran a half of this enterprise.

WILEEFORCE—the Color Canada.—The "colored people year since from Cincinnati and Inave named their colony B'fd menced opening and improving chase, and are raising small crean agent, Fraed Lewis, in the advice of several gentlemen of Auburn, N. Y. addressed a lett the Clergy of New-York, Penns ing them to "take up collection tie colony of Wilberforce. The about 1190 persons who left Oh the way.

Colonization Society .- A Africa one hundred emancipate emancipated, with the design We are happy to state that a been already subscribed by the

Eight children and grand c prince, Abdold Rahman, have from Natchez, having been ran-lonization Society will give the

REVIV

Revivals in N. Y .- The

Revivals. - We learn that the ances of a revival of religion Chester. In two school dist each other, there has been co-have probably been converted-by invalid. ly inquiring the way of life. Fe Freeman previous to the 8th inst Freeman previous to the 8th in the ordinance would be adminis The Baptist Register, of the in Butler, Wayne Co. and anot the latter place 20 have been Baptist Church.—Vt. Tel.

Revival in New York .- It a

Advocate, that there is an encoura adist Societies in the city of New with the session of the Conference INDIANS IN C

We have received a well written most pleasing account of a four of Lake Simcoe and neighboring Ind

families in the United State it to twelve thousand dollars; and hI had noticed Bishop Brownell's a tribute of cospect to shat worthy that great changes had been pronot the contries through which he d whether to send to America any and in fact have concluded not to man account, which is published be a little better than these hasty, be a little better than these hasty.

I to see some addresses that have he have do the cut so misers as an abundance of notices of "a put cheers," "hear him, hear him, althy divine what could have led to obtain, the report entirely own erring or debusing the retinent hearters those tokens of approvadiblem in any where as it might hap to all my brethren of the cherry of the cherry have kindness I desire to and respect.

FRIEND SOCIETY.

om the Utica Christian Jour. ien's Friend Society are about operations to the Boatmen on og has been held as Utica and ution of this pious deen the Editor of the Journal

nion from moral and religious ialbath, and their consequent their lowest and worst forms, ne has been compelled means and remedies (

THE SABBATH.

ope the following paragraphs of the Times.

of the Fines.

perfection of steam-load ararrived here on Saturday evenfull cargo" of passengers, and
ing the Sabbath. Too much
son Capt. Bunker for the anpect for the Sabbath. Instead
ception of visitors on that Holy
reants-feet from the shoot. y-feet from the wharf, between the boat and the and others belonging on sted on board her, and at of the seaman's meeting, as of the seaman's meeting, opt up here for some time, seemon was preached to a Holmes. We know that time of boats, is a "Saldath ditional evidence that it is not notes to violate that day, under upinion," requires it. The better has beart and voice units in

PUBLICATIONS.

illiam Biglow. This work has been diligent in the colin the use of them. The the early settlement of the and they are here exhibited can safely recommend the rian research and Yankee

Gray & Bowen of this city ed to the profession of law A similar work is started at al of Luw.

religious paper entitled d State Gazette, is about by II. B. Brenster. The from the Prospectus.

nameted on liberal prin-control, or management continuitions who believe

M. Consin has just published of Tenneman's Manual of the of Hum.

REPORTER.

REPORTER,

ims: Report on Lyeeums in
denberg Institution. Letter

oral Culture: Grinake on
to those concerned.—Intelcent. Agricultural Institutute.
Opinions of Practical Men.
hools in Russin. Education

sum.—Intellectual
to finstiness. Public Eduporting School. Short-sightcid. Gymnastic Exercises.

ims: Report on Lyeeums in
ims: Report on Lyeeums in ems : Report on Lycemus la Objections to Lycenms ing men? Hard Times. Items.

For the Boston Recorder. AISING.

Mr. Editor, to observe the which Temperance men move ing of a traveller, I pick up for my note-book, and I find which relate to the progress other day I was in S., Mass. a pleased to learn that there two distant, at which no rum in a neighborhood, as I after-lither than not much abated, the ground, were mostly such treature," and though coffee by furnished, the hands were Irus. The hore now. The barn won't go threat uttered, just as

nt village where I rested, a a express, and annunced and deserted the raising, befavor in that neighbor own, that cold w in the village, who I learnman the village, who I learnman the cause, turned out at a
re on the ground which had
and notwithstanding the
than would not go up withmore, and the temperance
well provided supper, returnof every friend of tempertwo, from which I gathertwo, from which I gatherterion of the frame was a
ng the bottle men, it leing
abose raising they expected
aperance Society, and would
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a diego up, and that their
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it is presumed, which the
uter; nor will the friends of
ged or alarmed at opposition,
uch circumstances, as I have n the village, who I learn ti circumstances, as I have VIATOR.

the Boston Recorder. legates from twelve towns and proceeded to or-orcester North District. which was rec The following officers were r. Esq. President; David Brigham, Esq., Dr. Alva Godding, Rev. John Storre, Joseph Jewett, Esq., Oliver Powers, Esq., Vice Presidents; Rev. C. M. na, Secretary; Gilman B. Parker, George C. Richardson, Assistant Secretaries; Col. Charles Barrett, Treasurer; Dr. George Haskell, Auditor,—The Constitu-Treasurer; Dr. George Haskell, Auditor,—The Constitu-tion adopted requires entire abstinence from ardent spirits, succept for medical purposes; and provides for a meeting of the Society once a month; the next meeting to be held in Vestminister the 2d Wednesday in August, delegates to meet one o'clock at Mr. Joel Wood's. The Rev. Mr. Cook Ware Village was appointed to deliver an address at two clock, and the Rev. Mr. Bardwell his substitute. PROGRESS OF

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Transfers.—Maj. Gen. Gaines, who has his head quarters at Nashville, has taken a decided stand in favor of the formation of societies. Mr. Grundy, the U. S. Senator from the State of Tennesee, in addressing the young ladies of a seminary, which contained upwards of one handred pupils, remarked, that if he could only persuade the young ladies of our country, or any portion of them to withdraw their areas from every young man on whose breath there is the least savor of strong drink, he could accomplish more than he could any other way.

Pittiburgh Heraid.

Massachusetts. - A letter dated Mendon, 10th of 7th mo. Massachusetts.—A letter dated Mendon, 10th of 7th mo. 1830, says: "In 1822, a few individuals here formed ourselves into an Association to abstain from distilled spirit at social parties, at finerals, and even when taking care of the sick,—not to keep the article in our houses nor taste it, except from pain and distress. The title was 'Femake Advocates for temperance.' "—Jour. of Hum.

Temperance Celebrations of the fourth of July have multiplied this year to a great extent.

Port Hope, U. C.—The Telegraph of 22d alt. contains the proceedings of a meeting held there on the 12th at which a Temperance Society was organized. The constitution contains the usual pledge of total abstinence, and the resolutions allude to the success of the "many societies formed bath in Europe and America."—Gen. of Tem.

West Point.—The National Intelligencer of 18th inst.

ed both in Europe and America."—Gen. of Tem.

West Point.—The National latelligencer of 13th instromains a report of the Board of Visiters to the U. States
Military Academy at West Point, addressed to the Hon J.

H. Eaton, Secretary of War. Under the head of Police, to
Visiters introduce the subject of Sutling and of Temperance,
Regretting the existence of a Sutler's Establishment at the
tration, they allude to the formation of a Temperance Society
in the following terms:—

"We are glad to learn that through the instrementality
of a Temperance Society, recently formed among the soliders, and by other measures productly adopted, the consumption of apiritious liquors has manifestly decreased."

Given of Tem.

Cincinnati.—We notice in the Cincinnati Chris, Journal

Cincinnoti.—We notice in the Cincinnati Chris. Journal that Mr. Thos. L. Paine, has given up the profitable office of Gauger, on account of its connexion with the whiskey trade, and has commenced the grocery business, excluding

some of the papers, that there is no sport sold in any of the five stores in the town of Alfred. The keeper of the hotel has to obtain his supply of liquors from Portamouth or Portland.—The population of the town is about 1500.

Mir. & Obs.

Important Precedent .- A meeting was held at the sur mit level of the Chemang Canai on the lat inst. attended by the Engineer, many of the Contractors and several inhabitants, to concert measures for the construction of the Chemang Canal without the use of ardent spirits. They adjust the to give time for a more green'l notice, and were in meet again yesterday; when it is hoped their landable effects of the contraction of th to the verse of manifest entranger when it is no ped their tambelse in the may be realter glide over its surface or pass along its borders, may have the prond satisfaction of knowing that it is a monument of the temperance as well as entryprize of American citizens and the state of New-York.—H. Spect.

CONTRIBUTED FOR THE AMERICAN COL ZATION SOCIETY.	ON.	
Contrib. in Rev. Mores B. Bradford's So. in Mon-		
tague, on 4th	11	,
" by members of Dr. Ripley's So. in Concord, 4th	12	ō
" Rev. Micah Stone's So. in South Brookfield		ĩ
" Rev. Thomas Shepard's So. in Ashfield	15	6
" Rev. Mr. Cieveland's So. in Salem		ě
" Rev. Jacob Comming's So. in Stratham, N. H.		è
" Rev. Dr. Hyde's So. in Lee	22	
" Rev. Mr. Badger's cong. in Andover, 4th	30	
" Acton, 4th, by Rev. Mr. Shed	17	
" Rev. Mr. Luce's So. in Womford	18	
" Rev. Hope Brown's So. in Shirley, 4th	4	-
" Cong. So. in Bookhbay, Mr. 4th	2	ě
Central Baptist So. Middlebaro', Rev. N. Medbury	5	É
" Rev. C. S. Henry's So. in Greenfield	27	5
" Rev. F. Horton's So. in Dartmouth, 4th	4	ŧ
" Rev. E. Smalley's So. in Franklin	32	1
" Rev. Mr. Tappan's So. in Augusta, Me.	44	-
" Rev. C. Morgridge's Bap. So. in New Bedford	13	-
" Amherst, Mass, by S. M. Worcester	4	1
" Amherst College, 5th inst.	18	1
" Rev. W. W. Hunt's Sa. in Amherst	6	
" Rev. Charles Fitch's So. in Holliston, 4th	14	
" Rev. Henjamin Putnam's So. in Marshfield	2	
" Rev. Timothy P. Ropes' So. in Weston	12	
" Rev. T. P. Waterman's So, in Providence, R.I.		
" Rev. D. Pease's Bapt. So. in Conway & Gushen	6	
' le a Ludy in Charlestowa	1	1

CHARLES TAPPAN, Treasurer,
No. 78, State Street, Boston. \$ \$374.54 Colonization.—The process of a Fair, held by the la-ter of Middletown, Ct. to aid the objects of the Coloniza-tion Society, amounted to \$300.

Funds to aid the Colonization Society .- A collection was taken on the 4th inst. for the benefit of this philanthropic institution, in the Rev. Mr. Tuston's congregation at Harper's Ferry; Collections were also taken in the Methodist and Episcopal Churches in Charlestown; an the latter the contribution amounted to \$50.—\$0. Rel. Tel.

the contribution amounted to \$50.—\$50. Rel. Tel.

The Colonization Society of Frederick County held
is anniversary on the 3d inst. Some of our fellow citizens
in that county have given cheering evidence of their ability
and liberality in this cause. Three subscriptions of \$1000
earls, on the plan proposed to raise \$100,000 for the American Colonization Society, have been obtained in Frederick.

On the 4th liberal contributions were made in the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran and Methodiat churches in behaif of this enterprise.

with enterprise.

WILEEPFORCE—the Colony of Blacks in Upper Canada.—The "colored people" who emigrated about a year since from Cherisansi and vicinity to Upper Canada, have named their colony Wilberforce. They have commenced opening and improving their lands, obtained by purchase, and are raising small crops this season. They have an agent, lereal Levis, in the U. Stutes, who, with the advice of several gentlemen of the first respectability, in Advara, N. Y. addressed a letter, several weeks since, to the Clergy of New York, Pennyivania and Ohio, requesting them to "take up collections" on the 4th inst. in aid of the colony on of Wilberforce. The colony now consists of about 1100 persons who left Ohio last fall. Others are on the may.

So. Rel. Tel.

the way.

Colonization Society.—A plan has been projected for raising \$2000 in this city, for the purpose of colonizing in Africa one hundred emancipated stares, or such as may be emancipated, with the design of having them colonized. We are happy to state that about \$1100 of this sum have been already subscribed by the liberality of our citizens.

[Cin. Christ. Jour.

Eight children and grand children of the late Moorist prace, Abdubl Rahman, have arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y from Natchez, having been ransomed for \$3100. The Colonization Society will give them a free passage to Liberia

REVIVALS.

Revivals in N. Y .- The Protestant Sentinel states Baptists and Presbyterians in Scott and Otselic, in the settenth-day acestern part of New-York. In the latter place 30 have oned the church of the seventh-day Baptists.

Revienle.—We learn that there are encouraging appearances of a revival of religion in a part of Cavendish and Chester. In two school districts which are contiguous to each other, there has been considerable excitement—some have probably been converted—and others are now anxiously inquiring the way of life. Four were baptized by Mr. Freeman previous to the 8th inst, and it was expected that the ordinance would be administered again on the 12th.

The Baptier Register, of the 9th inst, mentions a revival in Butler, Wayne Co., and another in Franklin N.Y. In the latter place 20 have been baptized, and added to the Baptier Church.—VI. Tel. Revivale .- We learn that there are ence

Revival in New York .- It appears from the Christian Advocate, that there is an encouraging Revival in the Meth-odist Societies in the city of New York, which commenced with the session of the Conference in that place.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

We have received a well written communication, giving a most pleasing account of a four days meeting amongst the Lake Sincoe and neighboring Indians—also a geographical

sketch of the several Islands in Lake Simese and other places, occupied by different Imina tribes, together with judicious observations on the general improvement of Indians. 57 adults and children were lately haptic and time—and the prospects of introducing the gamongst other tribes to the north and west, are non-contraging.—York (U. C.) Guardian.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

China.—Leangala was employed more a result of Christian easays and paraphrases of Series. He has a great desire to be allowed to print a atribute tracts in the interior of China, by Dr. Morris pprehends his being attacked by the government, "whi remarkably hostile to the name and religion of Jens." It. Chron. China.-Leangala was employed most of the last sur

Jamaica.—The Rev. James Mans, Baptist Missionary, died Feb. 17, of a fever, brought on by his ardness histors. Rev. Mr. Philippe writes from Spanishtown, under date of Dec. 30, 1829, of the late haptism of 60 persons at Old Rachor, and of that of 129 at Spanishtown.

Missionary to Greece.-Rev. Mr. Robertson, Episcoal Missionary to Greece, has recently delivered addresses a the subject of his mission at Newburyport and Ports-couth, which are highly spoken of by the papers in those

Progress of Congregationalism in England .- The Progress of Congregationans of thapels, &c. is quite monthly list of ordinations, opening of chapels, &c. is quite encouraging. A new chapel is going up at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, to accommodate a new and increasing con-

FRANCE. Calais.—There is a Congregational church the Basse Ville, where divine worship is performed twice of the Subbath, and at half past six on Wednesday eve-

The Bible in Ohio.-The Bible Society of Kenyon The Bible in Ohio.—The Bible Society of Kenyon College has resolved to supply every destitute family in Knox co, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. From the Gambier Observer we learn that the officers and members of the Society have already "explored nine townships, and visited a thousand and twenty families. Among these, two hundred and eighty-one were found destitute of the Holy Bible! In one new and thinly settled township, having eighty-four families, forty-nine of them were found without the acred Scriptures; and more than half of these were depending upon the charitable aid of the Society for a copy of this invaluable treasure." We were not prepared to hear that any portion of Ohio was so destitute of the word of life.—Cin. Christ. Jour.

Bible Cause in Virginia. - Much has been done recent Bible Cause in Virginia.—Much has been done recently in the Bible cause in Virginia. Eighteen counties are already anpplied; in more than half the rest, agents and friends, it is raid, are now actively employed in investigating the wants of the people, and there are few counters, if any, where something is not being done in and of the good cause. The Auxiliary Society of Fauquier County is making an effort to raise \$1,000 for the object. The editor of the Richmond Telegraph is of the opinion that the state will be supplied by the 1st of April, 1831.

N. Y. Obs.

Another County Supplied with Bibles—New Kent Temperance Society.—Mr. Converse.—On the last Saturday in May, at the annual meeting of our Pible Society—after the business of the Society was transacted,—by which it appeared,—that the county was ransacted,—by which it appeared,—that the county was supplied with Bibles, except a few families, whose wants had been accertained,

it appeared,—that the county was supplied with Bibles, except a few families, whose wants had been accretained, and would soon be supplied,—the meeting was addressed on the sulgicit of temperance, and forty persons present set down their names, obligating themselves to abstain from the use of accient spirits. A Temperance Society was then organized, called—"The Temperance Society was then organized, called—"The Temperance Society of New-Kent"—of which John I. Primitester was chosen President; Archer H. Christian, Vice President; and the Rev. Jonathan Silliman, Secretary. The Society has now more than fifty members—and I have no doubt it will greatly increase.

N. Y. Methodiat Conference.—The Methodiat Annual

So. Rel. Tel.

N. Y. Methodist Conference.—The Methodist Anni
Conference is now in session in this village. Probably i
less than one hundred preachers are present. On Sabhi
last, twenty six candidates were ordained as ministers as olders .- Western (Utica) Rec.

The Sabbath School a nursery of piety .- Among the The Sabbath School a nursery of picty.—Among the fruits of the late revival in Orwell, two teachers, and fifty scholars, who were connected with our Sabbath School the last year, are immbered as subjects of the work.—Vt. Chr.

The Bowery church and congregation, lately under the charge of Rev. Mr. Christones, have voted manimously to invite the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of Hadley, Mass. to be has successor.—N. Y. Obs.

sharpe of Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of Hadley, Scarce, which successor.—N. Y. Obt.

The Rev. Erskine Mason, of Schenectady, has accepted the call to the Presbyterian Church in Bleecker-street, New-York, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Bruen.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Cot Banks Meeting house, Dinavidise to, Va., Mr. William W. Sauw, was ordained on the 22d ult. Sermon by Rev. H. Keeling, Editor of the Religious Herald. At Sundford, 29th ult. Mr. H. F. Lettity was ordained as an evangelist. Sermon by Rev. John Wheeler. The Rev. RICHARD CAMPBELL was ordained an evangelist on Wednesday, the 23d of June, at the congregation of the Three Springs, Brook County, Va. by the Presbytery of Washington.

The Rev. John E. Annan was installed paster of the resbyterian Church in Petersburg, on Sunday, 11th inst. by the East Hanover Presbytery. The Kev. Shepard K. vollock, Moderator of the Presbytery, presided, and

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten billars, contributed by the students of Amberst Academy, constitute him a life member of the Mass. Sabbath School mon. JUSTIS PERKISS, Inst. in Amberst Acad.

ROOMS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY 52 Washington Street, Boston.-July 28, 1830.

Notice.-The articles which appear under this head are prepared and published by the auth E. Conselits, Sec'y.

E. CORNELIUS, Sec'y.

Resolutions adopted by the board on the 14th.

1. On application of a Foreign Missionary destined to labour in the Burman Empire, voted that his pecuniary obligations be cancelled, in conformity to Rule chap. VI. § 6.

This worthy young man had received \$333. He is about to leave his native country under the patronage of the Baptite Board of Foreign Missions.

2. The talents and attainments of two young men in the list stage of education not being such as the Rules require, yould to discontinue their patronage.

voted to discontinue their patronage.

3. Another young man laving left his studies with the view of pursuing a different object from the ministry, it was voted that he be required to refund what he had received agreeably to the VIIth article of the Constitution.

receably to the VIIth article of the Constitution.

4. Voted; That the Secretary be requested to inform to be necessarily and the private instruction, that in the judgment of the Board, it is altogether described, that they should become connected with public in-

as soon as may be.

The Rule of the Board goes no farther than to

xpress a decided preference of public to private instruc-on. (Rules chap. V. Section 11.)

5. Treasurer authorized to borrow such sum as may be seary to meet the appropriations at this meeting. Sun seary \$4,421. Making the whole debt of the Society TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Present engagements amount to more than THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum; There are constantly and rapidly increasing. The whole income last year for current use was Tuendy six thousand and ten dollars.

The friends of a pious and educated ministry must decide in a few months whether the society shall advance or retreat. At such a time, the giving, or witholding even the smallest donation, has an influence in settling this question. Reader! Into which scale will you cast your influence? Look to a bleeding Saviour, and then answer.

Present AGENTS of the Society, engaged in raising funds Present AULAIS of the Society, tagagether through for his particular field the New England States.—Mr. C. is engaged in Khode Island for a short time. A meeting was to be held at Pawincket the 27th for the purpose of forming an auxiliary Society. Mr. Cogswell's next field of labour in Connection.

8 Connecticut.
Rev. HTSRT LITTLE, labouring in Worcester County; at destined to leave for the western States a st month.
Rev. JOHS K. YOUNG, laboring in New Hampshire.
Rev. ASSELY. CLAER, and
Rev. FRANKLIN Y. WAILL, Secretary of the Western Legency, both at convey.

For a full and interesting For a full and interesting account of the labors of these and other agents see the [t3-Journal of the Society which is about being published.

The Directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Pro-notion of Christian Knowledge will hold their quarterly motion of Christian Knowledge will hold their quarter) meeting on Wednesday next, 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Huntington Committee Room.

Saw't Green, Clerk.

July 28. MISSIONARY MEETING.

MISSIONARY MELLITING.

Messrs. Hervey, Ransey, and Read, with their ives, missionaries to Bombay, are expected to endurk in se ship Corvo next Monday.

Public services, preparatory to their emborkation, will entered in Park Street Charch, on Subbath Evening; when the Instructions of the Committee will be deveced, and a fraternal address presented, with other appropriate exercises.

opriate exercises.

A collection will be taken, at the close of the meeting.

Porter Rhetorical Society .- Such of our readers as Porter Rhetorical Society.—Such of our readers as any have it in their power to attend the anniversary bere, a September next, will be gratified to learn that the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to deliver be Oration, and Rev. Daniel Hantington, of North Bridge-vater, the Poun, before the Porter Rhetorical Society of the Theological Semistry, and that they have both signified heir acceptance of their respective appointment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We receive the absorptions of "A Figure" and

We receive the admonitions of "A Friend" with grati-tude, and will offer some remarks on the subject of his communication next week.

"Braintree" is under consideration. "lota" "Onke-los," and "Simon" are received.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

House of Commons.—The British House of Commons is composed of 658 members; of which number England furnishes 512, Ireland 100, and Scodland 45.—The House of Lords consists of about 400. The Church is represented by 4 Bishops elected from Irichand, and the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops of England. The Scotch Peers (70 in number) have 16 representatives in this house, and the Irish (150,) 28.

Poor Laux.—The last number of the London Quarterly Review contains an article in favor of extending the English Pauper System to Ireland.—A committee of the House of Commons is engaged in investigating the influence of the system in England. Dr. Chalmers was in London about the last of May for the purpose of giving his testimony.

Steam Boats in England.—There are now in England 342 steam tessels measuring 31,108 tons, and navigated by 2,745 men. Poor Laws .- The last number of the London Qui

men.

ring on the Sabbath.—Fifteen young men and boys
rowned at Summerhand, Eng. on Sunday, May 23,
risiting a West Indiaman in a pleasure boat. One
have been married the next week, and two of the
ere truants from a Sunday ecood.

Lives saved in Shipurecks.—It was stated in the annual report of the British Society for Saving Lives from Shipureck, that the number of lives saved in 1528, was 301, and in 1829, 465. The total number of lives saved since the formation of the Society, by their means, amounts—exclusive of three whole crews—to one thousand four hundred and forty-site.

Books in France and Germany.—The number of books published in France from 1814 to 1826, amounts to 33,775, and in Germany to 50,303. Considering the number of books published in Germany within the last thirteen years, a man, reading one book daily, would have to five 191 years 166 days, in order to read them all.

[91] years 166 days, in order to read them all.

Mt. £tna.—Capt. Hawes, of the brig Oak, arrived at New York, from Palermo, reports that on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, there were simultaneous eruptions from Mount £tna and Volcano island, and the most violent hurricane that had happened for twenty years.

From Mexico, June 22.—The country was generally paict. The elections which were going on were conducted with perfect under.—There was some contention between Towerers and his partianns, and the government troops, and a was reported that the latter had recordly sussained a destinear Acapulca, and that General Brava and Col. Barallosso were taken prisoners.

The accounts from Guntamaks were to the 3d May, no

The accounts from Contamals were to the 3d May, up o which time shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt taily. Most of the public buildings had been destroyed, und the dwellings were so much injured that they were abnoloned and the inhabitants resided in buts and sleeds built up.

tillan, Fronta, & Petasea, the Parish of San Sebastians and several plantations in the vicinity had been demolished.

Catholic Paper in Canada.—The Patriot of Toesday contains the Prospectus of a weekly newspaper, "devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church, and the support and illustration of her primitive and apositohe doctrines, amistry and worship, to be radiest the Catholic." We shall publish the Prospectus next week.

U. C. Her.

Oncida Indicar.—A party of 250 of this tribe, left this rity on Saturday last in the Schr. Napoleon for Green Bay, ir om the Rev. Mr. Davis who accompanies them, we learned hat many of them had made considerable progress in learning and were good agriculturists. We found one of them in our office reading very carefully the New-England Farner, and the general appearance of the party was in every expect superior to that of most of the other tribes, with which our streets have been throughed during the summer.

dy proceed to Green Bay in the Sheldon Thompson, ad-rtised to leave Buffalo the 1st of August. - N. W. Jour. Removal of the Indians not a party question.—At the te Presidential election, Pennsylvania gave a unanimous te for General Jackson, yet her members voted against e Indian Bill, more than two to one, (15 to 7.)

Indian Candidate for Congress.—The State of Mississippi last fall passed a law extending its prisliction over all the Indian tribes within its boundaries, conferring on them at the same time all the rights of citizenship. In an address to the voters of the State, Mushalatuba, an Indian Chief of the Choctaw Nation, announces himself as a candidate to represent them in Congress. It is thought he will be elected.

be elected.

Source of Indian Oppression.—Georgia distributes
the Indian lands among her citizens by lottery) a law of
the State specifies the classes and the chances each class is
sortided to. The married man is emitted to two draws,
while the backelor is entitled to but one. This is to entourage matrimony. All tilegithmate children are entitled
to one draw each, and it is said that three of four thousand
of that class claimed their draws in the last land lottery.

Imprisonment for Debt .- The law abolishing imp at for debt in NewJersey, went into operation July 4th nument for debt in NewJersey, went into operation July 4th.

Basis of National Civility.—We learn that the packet ship Francis 1st has brought out a pair of slippers for
he President of the United States, and another pair for
he Hon. Secret try of State, presents from the Emperor of
Marocco. There is a stern republican clause of the Constiution of these States, which will prevent their Excellencies
from stepping into the Emperor's choos.—N. Y. J. Com.

Rail Road in Vision.

Rail Road in Virginia .- The citizens of Petersb Va. have at a recent public meeting unanimously decided to subscribe, in their municipal caracity, \$200,000 to fine stock of a rail road company from Petersburg to the Roanoke river. In a short time after the books of subscription had been opened, individuals subscribed \$102,000 for the same stock.

same stock.

Travelling.—Hitherto there has been "less travelling" this year than heretofore. The number of passengers in the steam houts on the North River has been smaller by one third or more, than at the same period last year.

Steam-Boats.—In the waters of the State of New-York, there are 91 steam-houts; including 5 Canadian boats.

The Wool Trade.—Intelligent dealers in wool express the equipment that wool will hold it research force and follows.

opinion that wool will hold its present price, and if ther any change, that it will be a farther advance. - Ms. Jour

Mobile, July 3.—Mobile Cotton.—During the sea-on which is now about closed, over one hundred thousand the seasof Cotton have been shipped from Mobile.—a crop etter in quality, and in better condition than any which as preceded it. But with the same industry, care and atpicking, gianing and putting up (getting up, as at in Liverpool.) which is used in Lousiana, it is value might have been enhanced 10 per ct. or ired thousand dollars.

Cem. Register.

A Good Share!—Whilst the proprietor of one of the Habersham gold mines was one day overseeing his negroes, he thought they lost too much time in scratching their bends; and the weather being warm, and their hair long, he humanely had them close shaved. On shaking out the wool

after this operation was performed, he was no less surprised than delighted at finding several sunces of pure gold amongst it, which they had secreted there while at work.

Calonization Society.—The collections in the charches of Marsachusette as far as heard from, on the 4th inct. for the benefit of the Colonization Society, amounted to \$883-80.

Saco Fulls.—The extensive and complete Cutton Establishment at Saco (the factory of which was distroyed by fire some time since) was fartly sold for \$60,000, and purchased by gentlemen of this city. We are told it cost the former owners marrly \$400,060.

Cent.

Cents of Salem.—We have been informed by John Forfer Eq., the gentleman employed to take the Census of this town, thus he have

Foster Esq. the gentleman employed to take the Census of this rown, that he has just completed his enameration, and that the whole number of persons is thirteen thousand eight bundred and sixty-six, making an increase of 1135 since 1820. In the year 1790 the number of inhabitants in Salem was 9721—In 1800, 9457—In 1810, 12,613—1820, 12,732—In 1830, 12,856. Salem Obs.

12,732—In IS30, 13,866.

Abundant Harvest.—The York (Pa.) Gazette, of the ISth inst. says, if the weather continues fair this week, one of the most abundant harvests of wheat and rye that ever-tewarded the toil of the farmer in that part of the country, will be gathered in. Good as the wheat and rye crops are, those of oats promise to be still better. Never (says the Gazette) did we see, in stalk and grain, fields of oats equal to those of the present scason. The "Republican" of the same place notices a stalk of oats brought to that office as a tolerably fair sample of a whole field belonging to Mr. S. Weiser, than exceeded six feet in length.

The Heather—By account from the same place to of the

to Mr. S. Weiser, than exceeded six feet in length.

The Weather.—By accounts from various parts of the country it appears that the weather during the 3d and 4th weeks of July was excessively hot. In Bouton the thermometer ranged from 96 to 98 in the shade, in Alhany from 85 to 91, in New York from 86 to 90, in Philadelphia from 90 to 93, in Baltimere from 90 to 94, in Savannah, from 82 to 94. The above comparison is merely a general one without any great exactness as to the time of observation. Most of the observations, however, were taken at noon.

The Weather.—There was a consequence of principling. The Weather.—There was a very copious and refreshing rain on Sunday. At So'clock in the evening the thermom-eter in this city stood at 74.

Effects of Heat. - It is stated in one of the Phila elphia papers that five persons died in that city on Wed-esday from drinking cold water. The late warm weather popers to have been very find to horses. One paragraph efore us mentions the death of six of these animals.

before us mentions the death of six of these animals.

Singular Fact.—By a comparison of the journal of the weather of last December with that of last month, we perceive that the thermometer at noon on the 21st of June, the summer solutice, was at 54 degrees—four degrees lower than at noon on the 25th of last December! At nine o'clock P. M. on the 24th of December the mercury stood at 54 degrees.

Portsmouth Journal.

Shipwreck, that the number of lives saved in 1828, was 301, and in 1829, 465. The total number of lives saved in 1828, was 301, and in 1829, 465. The total number of lives saved ince the formation of the Society, by their means, amounts—exclusive of three whole crews—to one thousand four leundred and forty-six.

Royallat and Opposition papers in France.—The Gazette de France makes the circulation of royalist journals 27,886 per day, and that of the opposition, 32,929. The National asserts that the Constitutionel, Journal des Debats, Courier Francais, and Journal du Commerce, alone sell 32,090. The National gives 53,494 for the sale of the opposition journals, and 19,461 for the royalist.—J. Com.

Education in Holland.—In Holland, there are in the schools of different classes, 190 scholars to every 42 milestionts. Of the 3,938 districts (communes,) 684 were in 1856 destirate of schools.

Tracts in Bararia.—The King of Bavaria has given orders for the establishment of a Catholic Society, and a Protestant Society, for the dissemination of moral and religious books among the people.

Books in France and Germany.—The number of lives saved in 1826.

The Philadelphia Gazette mention of the required of them had taken either old or hot water. Two persons are said to have been son truck, in the proper office we learned, that during the late bot days the proper office we learned, that during the late bot days the proper office we learned, that during the late bot days the proper office we learned, that during the hat be not such that the proper office we learned, that during the late bot days the proper office we learned, that during the hat be the papers of many deaths in this city occasioned by drinking cold water during the late bot weather, are erroseous. On inquiry at the proper office we learned, that during the hat be the papers of five we learned, that during the hat be the papers of five proper office we learned, that during the hat be the papers of five proper office we learned, that during the hat be the papers

The Philadelphia Gazette mentions that a man died on Monday the 19th inst. inst. in Front-street, Southwark, after drinking cold water. He had got only twenty feet from the pump when he fell and died.

One man in New-York, and one in Norfolk, Va. have

Lately been bitten by mund dogs.

They who own dogs, and they who live in the neighborhood of dogs, will do well to be on their goard against these noisy and dangerous animals; especially during the hot weather. The spostle rays, Benoare of dogs.

weather. The spostle says, Beneare of dogs.

We copy the following facts, relating to the same subject, from the N. Y. Observer of July 23d.

We received a note from a citizen vesterday, in which he states, that a large black dog, evidently mad, ran from the street through a store into a back yard, where he was shed, in the presence of a large number of persons. There is every reason to expect that the number of cases of this sort, among these animals, will be much increased by the extreme heat of the weather.

The Philadelphia papers of Monday contain the following paragraphs. There was a disgraceful disturbance in New-Street, on Saturday afternoon and evening from which one of two persons narrowly escaped with their fives. We understand that it originated in the attempts of an individual to rescue another person from a violent attack by a let of the street in the street of the street of the street in the street of the street another person from a violent attack by

the sufferer."

[We have as yet heard of no persons being bit in New-

Catholic Paper in Canada.—The Patriot of Toesday to the interests of the Catholic Church, and the support and literation of her primitive and spesified dectrines, ministry and worship, to be railed the Catholic." We shall publish the Prospectus next week.

DOMESTIC.

The Cherokeer.—The Cherokee Phenix states that the President has sent a notification to the Cherokees to next word a character of the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to next word a character of the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to next word a character of the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to next word a character of the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to next word a character of the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to next word and the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent a notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent as notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent as notification to the Cherokees to never the president has sent as not present to the this street of the great number of dogs which infest to tit this street, in this city, but unless measures are specific taken to the this city, but to tit this street of the great number of dogs which infest to tit this street at the tit this city, but to tit this street at the street at night.]

A sen of Thomas W. Ward, of this city, but the tit this city, but t

eet him at Nashville next month, there to emer into a caty.

In Boothbay, Me, last week, Thomas, son of Mr. Stephen Oneida Indians.—A party of 250 of this tribe, left this ty on Saturday last in the Schr. Napoleon for Green Bay.

young, was attacked by the old birds, and fell forty feet upon a rock, dashing out his brains.

Stage Accident.—The northern stage was overset in
Rullsnd, Vt on the 13th inst. in consequence of the driver
falling asleep, and letting his horses get out of the road.
One of the passengers a lady, was very scriously injured,
and some of the others more or less burt.

Fire.—We learn by a gentleman who passed through
this village a day or two non, that on Sunday night has the

this village a day or two ago, that on Sunday night last the large and extensive barn and stables belonging to John Frink, stage proprietor, at Stockbridge, Ms. were destroyed by fire, together with all their contents, including seventeen valuable horses. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

An incendiary.

Fire.—A destructive fire occurred in this village night. The entire South side of the Public Square is he amounting to 17 or 18 houses, including back buildin loss estimated at \$10,000; of which only about \$100 w insured.

Lexington, Geo. paper Fires.—The house of Mr. Nathaniel Patterson with its uniture opposite Belfast, Mc. was consumed by fire on

Small Pox.—There are now nine cases of small pox in se quarantine hospital at Kainsford Island. Cour. Suicide .- In Sharon, N. H. Asa, son of Maj. A. Barnes,

hung himself with a skein of yarn, 4th inst. while th amily were at church.

Reported Insurrection.—The reported insurrection of lacks on the Eastern Store, Md. is contradicted.

Counterfeiters.—Two men were arrested at Burlington, L., last week, for having counterfeit money in their posses-ion. Among other denominations were fives of the Boston mit Eagle banks of Boston. One of the men said he ob-ained the money at a place called Pigeon Hill, in Canada. Escope of Convicts.—Two of the convicts engaged in leaning out the Canal Street sewer, New-York, made hear response from the keypers, on Santolay, by travelling.

their escape from the keepers on Saturday, by through the sewer to the opening in Canal Street. Sing-Sing Prison.—The number of convicts confined in this state-prison, is 702. Of these, 548 are natives of the United States, and 159 are foreigners. Whites, 539; blacks, 163.

SALEM MURDERERS.
Salem, July 22.—The Supreme Judicial Court of this nmonwealth, commenced a special session in this town, Tuesday last, at 11 A. M.—Present, Chief Justice ker, and Judges Potraum, Wilde, and Morton. The orney General (Morton) and Solicitor General (Davis)

acre likewise present.

The Chief Justice delivered to the Grand Jury a most able, impressive and eloquent Charge, on the law of Mur-, and particularly in relation to principals and accessa. Prayers were then offered to the Throne of Grace by
Rev. Mr. Cleavefand, in particular reference to the
nortant and soleme business in which the Court was exd shortly to be engaged. licitor General Davis informed the counsel for the de-

but that which was technically legal The Grand Jury then retired, elected Ebenezer Shillaber The Grand any turn returns, and proceeded to investigate the case. As their proceedings are privately conducted, no particulars of their investigations can be given to the public. It is generally understood, however, that the clider Knapp, who has heretofore made a confession relative to the murder of Mr. White, was brought before the Grand Jury on Toseday afternoon, but that he refused to testiful to any thing he had before said on the subject testify to any thing he had before said on the subject Painter, who was brought from Maine, it is said, testife before the Jury vesterday morning—and many other witnesses were vesterday experiend.

The Court adjourned, on Towsday noon, to 9 A. M. on

lay examin

We decoday, when they uses, and again immediately adjourned to 3 P. M. when, there being no business before them, they adjourned to 9 A. M. this morning.

The Councel cogaged for the prisoners, are as follows:
Hom. Samuel Hoar, of Core ad, Mesors. Ebenezer Similator and John Walsh, Esqua. of Salem, for George Cowamshiel; Franklin Dextos, Esq. of Boston, and Robert Rumonl, Esq. of Salem, for J. J. Knopp, inn. and John Francis Knapp; and Lenayd Shaw, Esq. of Eosten, for Benjamin Selman.

It is said that many time to each of the sale of Eosten, for It is said that many time terms of the sale of the sal

Francis Kritypt, and Lexael Shaw, Esp. of Boston, for Benjamin Scham.

It is said that more than arrestly witnesses are summoned to attend the trials.

We further learn from Schem, that at the opening of the Court Friday, the Grand Inquest of the county presented true balls of In lequest for Marker against Jos. J. Knapp, jr. John Francis Knapp and George Crowninskeid:—That som after, they were arraigned at the lar of the Court, heard the infletaments read, and severally pleafed Nor Guilly.—They were then remanded; and the Court was adjourned to Tuesday reat, 9 clocks, A. M. No built were found against Scham our Chase, and they were discharged. Palmer has been admitted as witness for the Commonwealth. (Abridged from Essex Reg. and Columbian Centimel.)

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

CAUTION.

We are told that some miserable imitations of Mr. Holbrook's apparatus have been made. Whether the honor and honesty of the counterfeiters, justice to the true projector, or the policy and safety of parchasers are regarded, they will do well to be cautious what articles they procure; especially as no counterfeits can be used with the books of description and explanation, which already aroungane the apparatus, and are hereafter to be furnished for the use at teachers and learners.

Communicated.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In Charlessown, 18th inst. Michael H. Barton, Editor of "Something New," to Miss Sarah French, of Teskabary.

—In South Reading, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Reuben Emerson, Thaddeus Spaulding, M. D. to Miss Locada, daughter of the Hon. John Haut.—In Saleen, Mr. Charle W. Wilsson, to Miss Ann P. Batcheller, of S.; Mr. John Weton, to Miss Mercy Henfield.—In Havehold, Mr.P. John K. Woodman, merchant, of Northfield, N. H. to Miss Adeline B. Chase; Major David Wells, a veteran of the revolution, 84, to Mrs. Rhoda Kimball, 75.—In Dowell, Mr. Groups W. Lawrence, to Miss Rebecca Longley.—In Taunton, Mr. Jonathan Wales, 8J, of Randolph, to Miss Sally Caswell, of T.

of T.
In Gloucester, Mr. Samuel B. Merrill, of Salem, to Miss Lucretia Gilbert; Mr. Alexander Rice, to Miss Jane Amanda Gott.—In Barnstable, Mr. Freeman Howe, to Miss In Portland, Mr. Edward Plutsmer, to Miss Ann Pen-

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday exeming, very suddenly, (of apoplexy,) How, Isaac Parrar R. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusette, aged 63; John D. Welle, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Bowdoin College, 31; Mr. Richard Randall, 36, formerly of Newbury-port; Mr. Marin Lawrence, of Demark, 56, Margaret Cross, 22; Mrs. Mary Barnard, of Amesbury, 74; Mr. William Brophy, 35; Mr. Dominique Cras, 45; Mrs. Elizabeth Galligan, 52; John Ravenaugh, 30; Peter Barre, 47; Phebe Harnwell, 50; Thomas A. Roberts, 13.

In Rosbury, Mr. Daniel Gurney, —In Brookline, Mr. Hugh Lawery, 68.—In Salem, widow Martha Dowet, 73; Capt. Elocacre Bowdhiel, 63; Mr. Paul Upton, 69—widow Mary Knapp, 90 years and 6 souths, mother of Capt. Joseph J. Knapp, senior.—In Tammon, Mr. Samuel Wood, 60.—In Newburyport, Mr. Beng, Slickney, merchant, 49.

At the Alms House, Gloucester, on Thursday night last, Mr. John Stevens. He was at work in the Self during the day, and draws large draughts of water, which was the probable cause of his death. He was a ton of the price crew of the Atalanta, token by the Wasp, since which he has drawn a pension.

In Beylston, Dr. Samuel Brigham, 74; Mr. Abijah Pratt.

The Atmanta, vancour of the Atmanta, vancour appearing.

In Boylston, Dr. Samuel Brigham, 74; Mr. Abijah Pratt, 5; Mr. Aled Osgood, 61.—In East Bridgewater, 18th intant (drowned) Mr. Jonathan Harden, of Hahfay, 69.

In Middletown, Conn. Hon. Samuel W. Dans, formerly Senator in Congress for Connecticut, and for many years Mayor of the cay of Middletown.

PAYSON'S MEMOIR-2d Edition enlarged. CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington-street, loston, have just published and for sale,
MEMOIR of the REV. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D.
ate Pastor of the Second Church in Portland, Mo. A new
shifton, revised, amended and enlarged. By Rev. 42a.
Commings, Editor of the Christian Mirror. Embellished

ith a likeness.

This Book cannot be "devoured at once." It is too

with a likeness.

(2) This Book cannot be "devoured at once." It is too rich—too fall of solid neurishment to be read, at least by a stranger to the man, at once, or two, or three sitting. Like the "Life of Brainerd," it will be regarded as a glowing commentary on the peculiar spirit of the Bible—as a lively illustration of that vital goddiness which distinguisher the genuine Christian from the formalist and the hypecrite, as much as from the Pagno or Mahometan.

The "Life of Passoon," will contribute, more than any similar work yet published, to form the character of the future pastors of our churches. It will find its way into every corner of our land, and even pass over occase, to impart a new impulse to the private varoes of the Christian, and the patien distess of the minister of the Cross. It is destrict to a far longer life, and more extended usefulness than was the person of its lamented subsect. Every minister, nay, every Christian ought to possess it—and learn from it, what the pastor ought to be—in his closes, in his family—in the families of his people—in the lecture room, in the sancturary—by the bed rule of the sick and diving—and as his own ted of death! Subjects these, on which this volume leves the best because the clearers and most forcible instruction, such as, he who reads cannot fail to understand—and if he obey, cannot fail to receive the plandit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Boston Recorder.

C. & B. have in press, the Second Volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, containing the Lectures on the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion.

PAYSON'S LIFE—New Feith.

PAYSON'S LIFE- New Edition Just Published and for sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS. No. 9, Corobill.

A MEMOIR of Res. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D. late

ion.-With a Portrait. July 28. nge .- Second E. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.
STUART'S LETTER TO CHANNING. A Letter to William E. Channing, D. D. on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Prof. of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover. For sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 2, Cornbill. July 28.

JENKINS ON THE SABBATH. THREE Sermons on the obligations, duties and blessings of the Sabbath to which are added Remarks on the report made to the house of Representatives of the United States, March 1830, on Sabbath Mails. By Charles Jessins, paster of the third Congregational Church, Portland, Me.—Just received and for sule by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. 114 Washington Street.

July 28.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
AND will soon be published by PERKINS & MARVIN,
Memoirs of Rev. HENRY MARTIN from the last London Edition, with an accurate likeness—and additional
Notes furnished by an American Editor.

July 28.

MEMOIR OF REV. LEVI PARSONS, First missionary to Polestine from the U. States: containing sketches of his early life and education, his missionary labors in this country, in Asia Minor, and Judea, with an account of his last sickness and death. Second edition. Containing two discourses in defence of Missions and Revivals of Reigion. Written in Palestine and now first published.—Also extracts from a farewell address delivered before "the Society of inquiry upon the subject of Missions," at Andover, September 1817. Compiled and prepared by Rev. Dashett. O. Morkos, A. M.—Just received and for saile by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. 114, Washington saile by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. Rev. DANIEL O. MORTON, A. M .- Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. 114, Washington Street. July 28.

CHAIR STORE.

Nos. 55 and 57 Cornhill, (late Market Street.) WHITNEY & BROWN give notice that they have on hand a handsome assortment of richly gilt and neath finished fancy CHAIRS, with case and rush sexus, together with a general assortment of Rocking, Windsor, and Children's Chairs, comprising a greater variety of patterns than can be found at any other ware house in the city, which they offer

found at any other ware house in the city, which they offer for sale at very low prices.

Also on hand a few sets of elegant Curied Maple chairs with cane sents, lately received from New-York. July 28.

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, House No. 45, Essex-street, --containing kitchen and librae washroom, yard, good well of water, good shed for drying clothes, large parlor chamber and bed-room on the second floor, 2 rooms in the attick story, with closets and other usual conveniences. Inquire of Argor & Post,
Bath-street, or at the house. 2w July 28.

WANTED-A SMALL BOY to go on errands, fold

For the Boston Recorder THE MATIN HOUR OF PRAYER.

his cool and fragrant hour of prime, Unvext by life's intrusive care,

Sweet, solitary praise, and prayer. 'Twill gird my spirit for the fight, The glare, the strife, of this world's way; Weak, tempted, weary, lone, and sad,-

'Tis never, never vain to pray. This cool and fragrant hour of prime The silent stars are fading quite; The moist air gently stirs the leaves,

My matin hour of praise shall be,

Dew-laden, to the breaking light. The stillness, the repose, the peace, They win the quiet soul away, To visit that Elysian world, Where breaketh an eternal day.

Ere falls the stealing step of dawn, The night's soft dew on her brown wings, Upriseth from her nest the Lark, And soaring to the sunlight, sings

Thus may my soul sing on and soar, Where sight tracts not her flight sublime, Morn, noon, sweet eve, and ever in This cool and fragrant hour of prime. For, though the world enclose me round,

Strong Faith can carry me abroad, Where shines my home,—Jerusalem, The glorious dwelling-place of God! Then let my soul sing on and soar ! Above the world, beyond all time;

And dwell in that pure light, and breathe
The air from that celestial clime.

Sing on and foar, sing on and soar ! Till through the chrystal gates of heaven, No longer closed in upper skies, Thou enter in to sing, Forgiven !

MISCELLANY.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We had a visit on Friday last from a gentleman (Colonel Gold, of Connecticut) and his lady, who were on their return from the Cherokee Nation, where they have spont the sax 8 months, on a visit to their daughter, who is married to E. Boudinot, Editor of the "Cherokee Phaenix," A turn from the Cherokee Nation, where they have spont the last 8 months, on a visit to their daughter, who is married to E. Bomlinot, Editor of the "Cherokee Phanix," A great variety of interesting information relative to those people was communicated to us—alt tending to establish the fact, that cavilization has made a meet mexampled progress is the Nation. The great body of the Cherokees live is comfort, and many of them in affluence and splendor. Since Col. G. has been amongst them, be has witnessed the clearing of lands, erection of buildings, and improvements of various descriptions, progressing with steady pace. The education of their youth is becoming an object of desire and attention; and religious instruction and general information is gradually finding its way through the community. A number of leuters written by Cherokee children, at one of the Missionary schools, were shown us. They were well written; and the vein of piety running through them all, is evidence that the highest and most important interests of those young innormals, are not neglected by those to whose care they are entrusted.

A large proportion of families manufacturer woollen and cotton goods for domestic use, and also for exchange for other articles from abroacl; and the wheel and the boom meet your eye in almost every house. Col. G. had with him specimens of their manufactured woulden and cotton goods, which were really excellent, and will be are comparison with those of cotton manufactured here. Our informant states also, that their reads are in fine order—that he was able to travel with his carriage through every part of the Nation. He also attended the meeting of their General Council; and was astomished the meeting of their clear-all Council; and was astomished the meeting of their particles from a state of the continuous of the Supreme Court of the United States—before which tribunal they hope to have the question throught.

Every thing detailed to us relative to the Cherokees, affords strong evidence that they want throught a

My School will be out about the 15th day of Septem-"My School will be out about the 15th day of September next, and I will have about — dollars for my year's arges. If I should undertake for another year, I shall get — dollars. In one neighborhood in this county, the people have officed me — dollars. If better offers are not thrown in my way, I shall accept of that. The people are backward about checation here, and that is the reason I have nich poor speed in getting subscribers for the Phornix."

It may be proper to observe, that the writer of the above was educated in the nation, and at one of the missionary stations.

Cherokee Phanix. have offered

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

Five thousand five hundred and iniety-seven emigrants have already sailed from Belfast. At Londonderry and Sligo, emigration has been proportionably extensive; and we are not overstating when we say that, before this spring be over, between 10,000 and 15,000 individuals will, this year, have emigrated to America from the province of Ulster alone. A considerable proportion of these, indeed, are persons from Scotland, who have been induced to come over to take their passage from this country, by the cheapment of the fare, and the superior accommodation of the labels were decay. We recent to raw that it is the fate of the ress of the fare, and the superior accommodation of the irish vessels. We regret to say that it is the fate of the country which they leave that is most to be deplored. The country which they leave that is most to be deplored. The honest, the indestrious, the independent, are quitting us, and going to enrich another land and add strength to another state. This year the emigrants are almost entirely of the agricultural class. High reuts and heavy taxation, exhorbitant tithes and grinding cesses, are driving the small farmers out of the country, and even a cursory glance at the passing emigrous will show that the persons who are going into voluntary exile are not those who could be best sparred. [Newry Examiner

HEALTH OF BOSTON.

The remarkable health of our city, but 31 having deceased in be three last weeks, is thus noticed in the Boston Medical Journal. The causes of this measure of health are evident .-The weather has been unusually cool, and the earth, in The weather has been unissually cont, and the carn, in-stead of being parched, has been almost uninterrupted-ly moist, by frequent and abundant rains. These cir-cumstances have operated in various ways to promote the salubrity of the season. Fruits are abundant, but their spirit not being exhausted by long exposure to a burning sun, they are refreshing and innocent. The burning sun, they are vital energies of the system have also not been melted down, nor the tone of the digestive organs impaired, by oppressive and protracted heat, nor have our eyes and mouths and longs been annoyed by the usual quantity of dust. The degree in which we are spared this annoyance is remarkable. In our vicinity, the shutde even at the road side, which are usually whitened throughout the summer, by the clouds of dust constantthroughout the summer, by the clouds of dust constantly passing over them, have now all the verdure and freshness of the distant forest; and it is this circumstance which contributes much to that surpassing beauty and luxuriance of the neighbouring country, which for the last two months has been the subject of conversation, and the scene of enjoyment to most of our citi-

zens and neighb ough this is but a cursory notice of our present Although this is but a cursory notice of our present immunity from disease, we ought not to pass over in si-leuce the judicious measures which have been habitu-ally adopted by our municipal authorities, for emove every source of infection and promote the cleanliness of the city. About seventeen thousand dollars have been expended the past year for purposes connected with the heal h of the inhabitants.

Mr. Jonathan Leavitt, bookseller, of this city, intends

dridge's Family Expositor, from a new set of stereotype plates, in one volume, which will be fully equal, if not superior, to the present London edition. N. Y. J. Com.

dridge's Family Expositor, from a new set of stereotype plates, in one volume, which will be fully equal, if not apperior, to the present London elition. N. Y. J. Com.

DBITUARY.

SUBANAN WASTOS, the subject of this memoir, was born in Stow, Mase. Oct. 11th, 1797. She was married to Stephen Weston, of Lincolo, Ms. in April 1784 and with this removed to Winchendon, Ms. He was one of three who first embraced the doctrines of Methodism in this town and the first who invited the preaches to this place; made his house their home and still lives to see its finite in a large and respectable society did not appear to the concerns of her soul, and it a Quarterly Meeting held at Orange sine experienced the pardoning love of Jesus and soon after joined with the society. From that time she lived only to do her Master, will and adorn the Gospel she professed. Attentive to every domestic duty, kind and obliging to all around between the charitable to the extext of her ability, watchful in all her words and actions, ardent in her devotions and cheeriful to the world of spirits in the timophs of the Staff in which she lived, leaving a large family and numerous relations to the containing the containing May 22, 1829.

Amount acknowledged last week and week before, S. 1910 45.

Baston: a friend 3, a friend 2, Nativi R. Cobb 5, Gilman Priciator 5, William and a discourse was delibered on the worping congruence and a discourse was delibered on the worping congruence and a discourse was delibered on the worping congruence and a discourse was delibered to exceed the partine of picking and the world of spirits in the timophs of the Staff in which she lived by the pricinal staff in which she lived by the proper of the pricing of the p

PRISON DISCIPLINE NOCEETY

Receipts of the Pricas Disciplish Society for the year commencing Moy 28, 1852.

Amount serion 3, a friend 2, 3, 1852.

Amount serion 3, a friend 2, Naville R. Cobb 2, 164 Wheele Pricas 2, 25 of the Repetut of these artists and unstanted flower of the people generally, are largeful to this city, and have a first of the pricase of the pri 5, Thomas Bassett 5, Thomas P. Cope 5, Alfred Cope 2, Carey & Lea 10, Mathew Carey 30. — New Haven, CL.: Jeremiah Dav 2, Timothy Dwight 2, David Daggott 2, Eli Ives 2, Channeey A. Goodrich 2, Sidney Hull 2, Stephen Twining 2, James L. Kingsley 2, Benjamin Silliman 2, Esther Hull 2, Eleazar T. Fitch 2, Theophilus Smith 2, Wm. Leffingwell 2, A. H. Malby 2, Enesa Munson 2, Ab. Bradley 2, Henricht a Whitney 2, Roger Sherman 2, Dyer White 2, Joseph N. Clark 2, H. & L. Hotchkies 2, Forles & Low 2, Henry Trowbridge 2, Rassell Hotchkies 2, Forles & Low 2, Henry Trowbridge 2, Rassell Hotchkies 2, N. M. Dow 2, N. Peck 2, C. H. Pond 2, W. K. Townsond 2, I. K. Townsond 2, June Knight 2, H. E. Dwight 2, S. E. Dwight 2, S. K. Hitchcock 2, James Brewster 2, R. S. Baldwin 2, H. R. Fynchon 2, Dennis Kimberly 2, George Robinson 2, F. T. Jarman 2, L. Candec 2, Wm. Cuther 2, George Totten 2, S. Baldwin 2, L. Bradley 1, Isanc Townsend 2.——Bedford, N. Y.: William Jay 30.——Printer Con, N. J.: Archibald Alexander 2, Heary Clow 2, John Lowey 2, John McLean 2, Sanuel Mider 2, J. C. Sehenek 2, R. Voorheez 2, George S. Woodludl 2, Br. Cunnahan 2, Wm. Patton 2.——New Brunawick, N. J.: George P. Mollson 2, sundry contributions 3 50.——Wethersfield, Comm.: C. J. Tenney 2, Moses G. Fillsbury 5, Timothy Stillman 3, B. D. Buck 2, Windrop Buck 2, Martha Rieley 2, Jesse Goodsinch 2, Johna Goodrich 2, Sumon Goodrich 2, Harvey P. Peet 2, Goodwin & Co. 2, Ward Woodbridge 2, Rhogleric 10. 2. Annos v. inosay 2. Anna raocania 2. Acadam Islands 2. — Hawiford. Conn.: Charles Whiting 2. Harvey P. Peet 2. Goodwin & Co. 2. Ward Woodbridge 2. Rhodevic Terry 2. James H. Wells 2. Richard Goodman 2. Wun. Ellawarth 2. — Cong. So. Craftsbury Vt. 2 50. — Jamaico, L. L.: Eliphalet Wickes 10. Elias W. Crane 2. Van Wyck Wickes 2. David Lamberton 2. Mrs. Lamberton 2. Mrs. Lamberton 2.

Van Wyck Wickes 2, 1940 Emabethtown, N. J.: Da-son 2, Nathan Shelton 2.—Elizabethtown, N. J.: Da-vid Mecker 2, J. D. P. 1, Elijah Kellogg 2.—Cash for Reports from Penitentiary in Baltimore 50.—Salem: Stephen White 50.—Cash from individuals in Ludlow, VI. remitted by Rev. Frederick A. Cannon 12.—State of Vermont 25.—Cash from Toppfield 8.—Cash from C. P. S. 20.—Cash from Rev. Israel Putnam, Portsmouth, 5. Add error in an addition

Deduct three subscriptions of \$2 each, entered last not paid

Amount of receipts from May 28, 1829, to May

25, 1830

6 00

(3353 52

CARD. The Treasurer of the faston Seamen's Friend Society acknowledges the receipt of Twenty-five Dollars from two friends in the West Parish in Anforcer to constitute the Rev. Samuel C. Jackson a life member of this Society. Also-Twenty-five Dotlars from individuals in the South Parish in Andover, to constitute the Rev. Milton Badger a Boston, July 16, 2850. WM. WORTHINGTON

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. E. T. COLIDOE offers his services as a teacher of the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing. For terms, please apply at his residence, No. 13, La Grange Place.

Refer to Mr. Lowett, Mason.

Piano Fortes tuned at short notice.

Inly 14.

DR. D. H. GREGG HAS removed from 96 Washington-St., to Green-St., corner of Leverett Place.

RAIL ROAD REPORT.

Let the cut then take such measures as become her in a matter so intimately connected with her future growth and welfare without further delay.—Let our city council have their standing committee on Rail Roads, whose province and dary it shall be to produce further information; to test the accuracy of surveys and calculations already made; to desise the most certain methods of ascertaining the actu-al cost, and of determining the route and points of termi-nation mest conductive to the general good of the city; to keep the subject constantly and proaction; to satisfy our monied men that their property in the city and in the occliborhood demands from them a liberal contribution, and also to convince them of the truth of the fact, that the project will be a safe and good opportunity for investment. Let our time, our attention and our means be devoted to the accomplishing of this all-important work; let the minds and energies of our most enlightened and particule citizens be consecrated to this object, lest our widenesiand spanious streets, our markets, our city wharves and other splendid improvements should testify to posterity, rot the wisdom and paties aparit, but the short-siglitedness and ill-directed efforts of the present generation.

The city most manifest a readiness to do something for incredif, to take the lead in the great undertaking. Her delegates will then be able to speak in the legislature with a voice which may command attention and respect. An appeal may be made for assistance, by contributions and subscriptions, to the general and state governments, and to individuals in this and other States, with a feeling of confidence, and a certain assurance of success.

Your committee are of opinion, that the city of Boston, is its corporate capacity must, and will ultimately in some movement, and does some act of a character to encourage the belief that the work will scriously be prosecuted, that unless she in fact makes a beginning and lays a foundation, the friends of the measure will strive in van for its accomplishment. action; to satisfy our monied men that their property in city and in the neighborhood demands from them a lib

But it is objected by some that the city ought not to en-

But it is objected by some that the city ought not to engage in works of this description. This as a general principle may be a correct and sound one. But there are jonctures when all general rules must yield to the exigency of the occasion, and if ever a crisis arose which required some departure from the ordinary course of measures, the present seems to be one. The salvation of our city, or at least its growth and progress, are involved in the decision.

Your commutee are however far from advocating a scheme of policy, lazardous or justified by no safe precedent. They are not prepared to recommend that the city should assume the whole work upon herself, should build and own the contemplated Rail-read. They propose that Boston should exert her concentrated influence and power towards the formation of a joint stock company, to be incorporated with authority to construct a Rail road; that aids, contributions and subscriptions from the general and state governments, and from individuals, should be sought, under a pledge that the city should take an amount of stock necessary to prosecute the work to final completion, not exceeding a prescribed limit.

It will also be constantly borne in mind, that the direction of the whole subject as to the time and mode of taking a portion of the stock, the previously ascertaining with a reasonable certainty, that the work will be under the control of the city government.

The City of Boston is provided with an excellent form of representative government, possessing all the ch-cks consistent with efficient operation. From the beginning the people have uniformly elevated to the chief magistracy one of their most distinguished citizens—one in whose talents and integrity the most perfect confidence might be placed. Similar wisdom has been manifested in the selection of other manicipal officers. There is, then, no reason to feel any apprehension about the interests and sesurity of the city, when they are confided to such hands.

Although your committee have no fear that the power would be abused, if it should be granted to the city without limitation, to take such a number of shares of stock as should be deemed expedient, yet as they are of opinion that the great object would be more certain of being satisfactorily attained under a suitable limitation of authority, and as it is desirable to allay the fears of every citizen, they have therefore concluded to recommend such a restriction.

The legislature without doubt will in their wisdom insert.

The legislature without doubt will in their windom insert

The legislature without doubt will in their wisdom insert in the Act, granting the proposed authority, all necessary and proper provisions to secure the city against a hasty decision, and it may be required before the Act shall take effect, that more than a mere majority of the qualified voters assembled shall signify their assent to the same.

It appears to your committee that the mere investing of the city with the authority contemplated, to take shares of stock to a limited amount, or not, according to circumstances, can never, under the direction of the men who will guide the affairs of our government, be a source of anxiety, even to the most timid. The obtaining of the power, and the exercising of it afterwards, are two distinct things; and your committee trust it never will be used but with greet caution and deliberation, and not until there is the strongest probability, that by exercising it, great and important benefits will result to Boston.

Your committee have carefully weighed the objections that have been raised to the proposed measure, such as the magnitude of the work, the want of actual experience as to the cost, the uncertainty of the benefits, and the danger of increasing the powers of municipal corporations: they believe, however, that these objections are rather specious than cound, and that on examination the public generally will come to the same conclusion.

We have the example of New-Haven, of Baltimore, and

will come to the same conclusion.

We have the example of New-Haven, of Baltimore, and other cities and municipal corporations throughout the union, to justify the course now proposed. To no city or portion of the country are the inducements greater, or the duty and necessity of acting with decision and prudent forecast stronger, than what the present occasion presents to Boston. She has severy thing to fear from apathy and delay, and every thing to hope from promptness and perseverance. She has had reason hereofore to boast of being in advance of her sister cities in public enterprised and improvement, and surely she will not now suffer hereeft to be left behind in matters which concern her vital interests. It is believed she will meet the crisis, be true to herself and her ancient renown.

Your committee, therefore, under a view of all the circumstances of the case, recommend to their fellow citizens the adoption of the resolutions hereto subjoined.

All which is respectfully admitted.

By order of the committee.

LEMUEL SHAW, Chairman Boston, July 12, A. D. 1850.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient for the city of Boston to make application to the legislature of the Commonwealth for an act, authorising said city to subscribe for and take shares of stock in a Rail Road, to be established in a direction calculated to facilitate an intercourse between Boston and the Western States, and to such an amount as said city shall deem proper, provided the amount taken shall not exceed one million of dollars.

2. Resolved, That the city council be requested and instructed to prepare and present to the general court, at an early day of the next session, a petition for an act granting Il come to the same conclusion. We have the example of New-Haven, of Baltimore, and

structed to prepare and present to the general court, at an early day of the next session, a petition for an act granting the authority aforesaid.

2. Resolved, That the sentators of the County of Suf-

folk and the representatives of the city of Boston, be re-quested to exert their influence to promote the passage of

The foregoing report was made at an adjustment general meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Boston, held at Fanceoil Hall, on Monday the 12th day of July, A. D. 1830, and it was roted, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to the first Monday of August next, 10 o'clock, A. M. to which time the meeting stands adjustment, and that in the mean time and report be published on the contract of the contract and that in the mean time said report be publish newspapers of the city.

S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk. July 14.

LETTER TO DR. CHANNING.

A LETTLE RODING CHARACTAGE
A LETTER to WILLIAM E. CHANNING, D. D. on the
ubject of Religious Liberty. By MOSES STUART, Prof.
f Sacred Literature in the Theol. Sem. Andover. Just
ublished and for sale by PERKINS & MARYUN,
July 21.

114, Washington street.

WORKS IN PRESS. PERKINS & MARVIN have in press and will soon blish, Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of Champollion the

younger, and on the advantages which it offers to the criti-tism of the sacred Scriptures. By J. C. H. Grepps, Vi-car General of Belley-from the French-with Nates by M. Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theol. Sem. Andover.
The Christian Student, by Rev. Edward Bickersteth,

om the 2nd London Edition.

The Commandment with Promise, by the author of the

st day in the week.

Preparing for the Press, and will soon be published,
new Edition of the Memoirs of Henry Martyn, with interesting Notes and illustrations, and an accurate likeness.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. The autumnal course of ectures at the New-Hampshire Medical Institution for the present year will commence August 26th, and continue 3 weeks. Lectures from four to six daily.

Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetics. By Dr. Mussey.
Theory and practice of Physics, Physiology, and Materia Medica—By Dr. Oliver.
Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Natural Philosophy—By Prossor Hale.

Lectures on Medical jurisprudence-By the several Pro-

(Surgical operations performed gratuitously before the class. For several years, the classes have had the op-portunity of witnessing a considerable number of enpital

(3-The anatomical museum, already extensive, and carefully adapted to the purposes of instruction, will re-ceive valuable additions, collected by Dr. Mussey during the present season in Europe. The Library also, will be curiched with books and plates, by the course particled with books and plates, by the same means Dart. Col. Hanceer, N. H. July 1850.

July 21.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

For sale at the Depository of the Mossachusetts Sab-bath School Union.—No. 47 Cornhill, Boston. Mass. S. S. Union's Publications. The Bible Class Book, Nos. 1 and 2, by Fisk and Abbott. Conversations on the Bible, by Erodore. Bembay Mission.
Ceylon do.
Sandwich Island do.

Javenile Memoirs. Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Murray and

Memoir of John Arch, a Cherokee young man.
Missionary Geography: or the Progress of Religion traced
round the world. itor and Teacher's Assistant, 2 vols.

Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant, 2 vols.
Sablath Schood Treasury, 2 vols.
Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals, 2 vols.
The Stanwood Family; or history of the Am.Tract Society.
A Short Account of Robert Cutts Whidden.
Miscellaneous.
Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament, abridged from Clarkson, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Horace Bassett Morse.
do. do. Rev. Thomas Scott, abridged for Sab. Schools.
Customs of the Jews.—Sketches of Oxford County.
Story of Paradise Lost, for children.—Scriptural Selections.
Assembly's Shorter Catechism, illustrated by appropriate

sseably's Shorter Catechism, illustrated by appropriate Anecdotes.——Isabella Campbell. Advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety; (by a Village Life of the Rev. Philip Henry.—Do. of Rev. Joh In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Deposi-ory upwards of four hundred other books of various sizes and prices, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries. C C. DEAN, Agent.

July 14.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. THE Undersigned inform Authors and Publishers that ney execute works in the first rate style, with accuracy and

espatch.
Orders, or proposals for stereotyping from any part of the Janied States, will be respectfully attended to.
June 30. 6w LYMAN THURSTON & Co.

NEW BOOKS,

NEW BOOKS,

A Pocket Dictionary of the Holy Bible, containing a Historical & Geographical account of the persons and places mentioned in the O. & N. Testaments: and also a description of other objects, Natural, Artificial, Civil, Religious, and Military; together with a copious reference to Texts of Scripture under each important word. By Archibald Aiexander, D. D. Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

The Fruits of the Spirit; being a comprehensive view of the principal graces which adorn the Christian Character. By J. Thornton.

Three Sermons on the obligations, Duties, and blessings of the Sabbath—to which are added, Remarks on the keport made to the House of Representatives of the United States, March, 1830, on Sabbath Mails. By the Rev. Charles Jenkins, Pastor of the 3d Congregational Church, Portland, Me.

A new and cheap edition of the Christian Contemplated, in a Course of Lectures delivered in Argyle Chapel, Bath. By William Jay.

Behold the awful portrait and admire.

By William Jay. Behold the awful portrait and admire;

Behold the awful portrait and admire;
Nor stop to wonder—initate and live.—Young.

A History of the County of Berkshire, Massachusetta;
in two parts—the first being general view of the County—
the second, an account of the Several towns. By Gentumen in the County, Clergymen, and Laymen.
Conversations on Vegetable Physiology; comprehending the Elements of Botany, with their application to agriculture. By the author of "Conversations on Chemistry,"
and "Natural Philosophy." Adapted to the use of schools,
By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M. Just published and for sale
by PERCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Cornhill. July 21.

NEW GOODS. EDWARD J. LONG, No. 21 & 23 Cornhill, (late Market-street,) will open this morning a complete assort-ment of

European, French, and India Dry Goods, om the Boston and New York auctions, which will be run I exceedingly low. E. J. L. would observe to his friends and customers that

E. J. L. would observe to his friends and customers that from arrangements he has lately made, he shall be constantly receiving Goods of every description in his line from the bove sources, and feels confident in saying that it will be or the interest of purchasers to call.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings constantly on hand, by the bale, piece, or yard, as low as can be purchased in this city.

Gw. July 14.

chased in this city. MAYNARD & NOYES,

No. 13, and 15, Cornhill, (late Market Street.) HAVING recently received from various sources, fresh applies of articles in their line, are enabled to offer to archasers, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms, a

assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COLOGNE WATER, BRUSHES, THERMOMETERS, HULL'S TRUSSES, &c.

M. & N. continue to manufacture SODA, ROCHELLE, and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, INK POWDER, and Li-

QUID INK, of superior quality, as usual.

MEDICINE CHESTS put up with suitable directions
Physicians' Prescriptions, and family Medicines put u
vith care.

If May 26.

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

S. S. ARNOLD offers for sale at the store occupied by S. Philbrick, No. 33 Broad-streat—Common red, Southern Sole and Upper Leather, on good terms. Shoes taken in exchange for Stock or received for sale on commission. Cash will be paid for a few shoes or brogans which will answer for retailing.

July 14.

JUVENILE MISCELLANY,

JUVENILE MISCELLANY,
Designed for the moral and intellectual improvement
of the young.
Published once in two months, by PUTNAM & HUNT,
No. 3, Cornhill, (lase Market-street.)
This valuable little work, has been continued nearly four
years, with every indication of unabated popularity. The
pages are from time to time curiched with Biographical
Sietches of individuals, who have been eminent for their
intelligence or usefulness, moral narratives, Scripture illustrations, familiar dialogues and essays on Natural history,
and the sciences, dialogues on American History, articles of
pootry—and every subject tending to the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation. The articles
are all original, and from our most experienced and distinquished writers, among whom are Mrs. Child, (who manages the editorial department.) Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, of
Hartford, Mrs. A. M. Wells, of Windsot, Vt. Mrs. C. G.
Gilman, of Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mrs. Hughes, of Philadelphin, Miss Dix, of Boston,
and Miss Sedgwick, of New York, and others, whose writings would add to the value and interest of any periodical.
Each number is embellished with a copperplate engraving,
or inhographic drawing, besides several wood cuts.

The work is patronized and approved by clergymen of
every denomination. Written testimonials of the citaracter
and usefulness of the Miscellany, have been received from
the following gentlemen.

and usefulness of the Miscellany, have been received from
the following gentlemen.

Ebenezer Bailey, Principal of the young Ladies' High
School, in Boston.

Rev. W. B.O. Peabody, Pastor of 2d Cong. So. Springfield.

Rev. D. Sparp, D.D. minister of 3d Baptist chia, Boston.

Rev. E. Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal chia, Boston,

Rev. Geo. W. Doane, Rector Trinity Church, Boston, and
recently Prof. of Belles Lettres, Washington Coll. Hartford.

Rev. W. J. Jehs. D. D. Pastor of Green-st. Pres. chia. Boston.

Rev. J. L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and
Principal of a Female High School.

Rev. J. L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and Principal of a Female High School. Rev. Mr. Gonnett, colleague to Dr. Channing. Rev. C. Train, minister of the Baptist So. at Framingham. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editor of Ladies' Magazine. And by the periodical press from one end of the continent to the other.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, Gen-eral Debitity,—And all diseases which originate from od, and where the constitution has been brok-

eral Debitity,—And all diseases which originate from impure blood, and where the constitution has been broken down by the use of Mercury, Arsenic, &c.

In order to make fully known in what estimation Swaim's Panarea is held by the medical profession, the proprietor subjoins certificates from gentlemen who in their private as well as public characters, are descreedly ranked among the most scientific of the profession. The public, as well as the proprietor of the Panacea, one much gratitude to the gentlemen who have thus testified in its favor—their recommendations have occasioned its use in various cases of inveterate corruption of the blood, descending to the second generation which otherwise would have destroyed valuable lives. Their humanity and disinterestedness in promoting the currency of a medicine found to be of such great benefit to the human race, without regard to its original ownership, claims be grateful admiration of a beneficient public.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere; whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made in initiation of it, has the least support from the medical face by This fact offices an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be meationed to enforce conviction.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certify Physicians.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine have been so diligently circulated by certain Phy must have their origin either in ency or in the mischevous effects of Spurious Imprations ... I leave the public to

judge for themselves.

I pledge myself to the public and give them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine does not contain mercury in any form whatever.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. N. Champer, Prof. the Invistored Practice.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. N. Chapman, Prof. of the Institute and Practice of Physic and Chinical Practice in the Univ. of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Penn. &c. I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were leaded by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedly in scrofulous and mercurial diseases.

Chapman, M. D.

Chapman, Prof. of Surgery in the University of

edy in scrofulous and mercurial uses. N. Chapman, M. D. From Dr. W. Gilson, Prof. of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alas House, Infirmary, &c. I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim, in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary sphiliz and in percurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. Gleson, M. D. Mat. Prof. of Surgery in the University

From Dr. Valentine Mott, Prof. of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacca, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have always found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrole-bus completions. to be a valuable medicine in chronic, solutions affects lous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affects VALENTISE MOTT,

Price \$2 per bottle; for sale by JONATHAN HALL, Jr. No. 1, Union Street. 3m June

No. 31.

RELIGIOUS PERSEC

REL

The Pays de Vaud between the lake of tains, bordering direct language, and partaki centuries and a half, vassal state of the can erned with absolut ded in their feudal ca tablished tribute. In throw off the yoke. minion of Berne, a government as one which was recognic Congress of Vienna. constitution was as formed religion is canton. The constitu-olic and mixed Con-etc. the exercise of the hitherto existed."

The recognized s formed religion thus ic confession and the which are, in the co truly evangelical is time in imitation of der the influence of ernment was constitu with authority to lie clergy, and assign at In 1813, the religio

menced with prayer-theology. One of the fused consecration of published a work on t ing the orthodoxy of the venerable comp of Geneva are sty test upon young in ing them to engage the pulpit, upon the ical religion. To thied to subscribe, and zealous converts to preach, and deprived in the college. On preaching in private, church. The fire the efforts to suppress it, ing canton of Vaud, ed by the residence of Voltaire and Ro and location, had su morals, from the Fren ern cantons. The co ried as in the German merly in our own co be found in every sta to silent neutrality a the influence of Oster fathers of the church if not dangerous, as it propose it as the relig the clear and punger could not be endured adopted the ancient p and spared themselv

lling in "the secula
One of the first act ment of Vaud, was to Chavannes) who held day evening, attended December 1828, he ad ernment, respectfully termination to separa He was soon joined by ilar views, among who vier, and the brother the ground of this sep taches them to the I standards of faith ad tional church," which pastors and people;— stead of relinquishing religion" which the o religion of the cant granted to the English even the Jews

To this the gove

ted Jan. 20, 1824, in

except those of the e bidden: the officers of break them up, and all them were made link! them were made liable On the 20th of May fo severe were adopted. similar penalties, that or explained in a famil besides its members. left a dead letter in the of the police and the e ion were combined to e As an example of the state, that a family wi ed, were visited by t state, that a family wit ed, were visited by tw began to read the B open, a body of gens out, "in the name of t dissolved!" "But wha asked the family. "V there!" "It is the Bil there!" "It is the Bi in the same abrupt a Fines, imprisonment quent. A rady of ed to a month's impri were found in the ho chat employed in reactione this gentleman and then banished for ces were passed for sin clergymen we have me

* Lest this singular me Lest this singular mean of our readers, we give fro to which the young minist to subscribe. "We promit and preach in the churches establishing, either by an a discourse directed toward on the manner in which the person of Jesus Christ—2, manner in which grace opportunities of Jesus Christ—1, upon predestination. vert, in our public discour pastors upon these subjects, led to express our opinion a without an extended seign to the "serviourse, eign to the "serviourse, eign to the "serviourse," eign to the : scrip sible the terms they se,